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THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION: GAKDUL WELLS.

FROM A SKETCH TAKEN ON THE SPOT BY THE LATE LORD ST. VINCENT, CAPTAIN 16TH LANCERS.

OUR NOTEBOOK

The late Lord Lytton left behind him three unacted plays. One was founded on a classical subject, "The Captives," by Plautus; another was unfinished, but was completed, at the request of the present Peer, by Mr. Coghlan, the actor, and produced some seven or eight years ago. It is called "The House of Darnley." The third piece is "Brutus," and, although the author has been dead since 1873, the drama is only now going to see light, being in preparation for the Princess's Theatre. The hero is not Marcus Junius Brutus befriended by Cæsar, whom he afterwards conspired against; but Lucius Junius Brutus, who feigned insanity, and thereby saved his life, though his father and eldest brother were murdered by Tarquin. With the suicide of Lucretia and sudden exposure of the artifice of Brutus, there is plenty of material for strong dramatic situations; while the fame of the author and the fact that the production is posthumous, should make the event highly interesting.

Here is a significant historical reminiscence. Six hundred and ten years before the Christian era, Nechos, a king of Egypt, attempted to make a canal between the Gulf of Arabia and the Mediterranean Sea. The essay was abandoned in the following year, after costing, according to Herodotus, the lives of twelve thousand men. Another Egyptian canal, and the rights appertaining to it, seem likely to lead to the sacrifice of many more lives after the expiration of twenty-five centuries.

People have unwittingly given their names to articles which they have invented or popularised. Thus Dr. Guillotin is responsible for the instrument of execution adopted in France; and Bowie knives are so called in consequence of being made after the pattern of the hunting dagger of Colonel James Bowie. At the Exhibition in New Orleans the original implement which belonged to him is on view. No doubt it will interest many who are fond of relics, but Mr. Barnum tells a story that casts a doubt on the authenticity of this sort of thing. "A newspaper man," he says, "called on me when first I opened my great museum in New York, and after going over the building with me and admiring my exhibits, he suggested that if I could but obtain the club with which Captain Cook had been killed by the Sandwich Islanders that it would prove a great attraction. I had at the time several war clubs in a lumber-room up stairs, so, seizing on the idea, I told him that curiously enough I had secured the treasure yesterday, and that I would fetch it for his inspection. Having procured a descriptive label, I came down triumphantly, and placed the club in his hand. He turned it over and over; he almost shed tears I thought; but at length he spoke. 'Poor Cook,' he said, 'poor fellow; I'm glad you have shown me this, but I expected it. I have been to all the smaller museums in the city, and they all had it, so I felt sure that a gigantic establishment like this would not be without it.'"

As a rule, donkeys are not considered to be ornamental animals; and yet the latest Parisian craze points to the apotheosis of the ass. Donkey skin has become the favoured material for adorning ladies' costumes, and prominent portions of the beast are worn in various ways. To be in the newest fashion, one should have the ears of the obstinate beast trimmed in a bonnet of grey fur, with the same coloured velvet strings; and one young lady we have seen has gone so far as to have a huge clasp made of the fronts of two donkeys' faces, to fasten up her skirt.

At several weddings, amongst the presents announced as having been received by the bride and bridegroom have been cheques for considerable sums of money. This is an example that might in many cases be advantageously followed. Frequently, young people commencing life together want certain things that their means preclude them from purchasing at first. Instead of getting one article that would really be useful, they are inundated with a dozen china vases, sets of salt-cellars, or carriage clocks. They have a natural diffidence in disposing of these, while so many are absolutely useless. Even if they could sell them and buy what they wanted, tradesmen's profits would prevent them getting full value for the goods. Had the money been given, the donor would have paid his compliment and the recipients have been doubly delighted and well served.

Hunting in England can never come in the category of cheap amusements; but it might be imagined that the joys of the chase could be thoroughly indulged in with a stud of, say, twenty horses. The Earl of Lonsdale, however, whose stables at Thrapston are probably the most beautiful and best appointed in the country, possessed over a hundred hunters. Now that the season is coming to a close, and Lord Lonsdale is giving up a portion of the woodland county he hunted, a draught of forty spirited creatures have been sent up to Tattersall's for sale. It must have been flattering to their noble owner to find that his stock fetched prices up to 400 and 500 guineas each. The purchasers, too, have this disadvantage, that there is a long enforced idleness after next month.

That the French invent what their rivals utilise has long ago passed into an aphorism, whose truth has been proved by a Parisian named Estienne. This gentleman some few years ago invented an improvement on the Morse system of telegraphy, with a new mode of writing, and several original details which give all the advantages of that system without any of its drawbacks. He submitted this invention for Government inspection, and certain official specialists recommended it most highly, but there the matter rested, and the Estienne system was not even tried. The inventor thereupon offered it to the German Government, which at once recognised its merits, and it is now used throughout the Fatherland.

Some curious details come from Paris respecting a certain Sheikh Gemal-Eddin, who is in that capital for the purpose of receiving news of the Mahdi and communicating it to the Mussulmans of India by means of a journal called *Le Ralliement*, which is printed in Arabic, and sent to them in parcels. According to this authority, the Mahdi may perhaps negotiate with England the exchange of Gordon for Arabi, who is popular, and of service to the cause of Mahomet. Gemal-Eddin had a share in the education of the new Prophet of Islam, and says he is about thirty-two years of age, very intelligent, a hard worker and deep thinker, very reserved, willing to listen to others, but preferring his own counsels to any one else's. Having no official dignity, nor social position, he depends on his personal character alone. The Sheikh declares that Gordon must be alive, as the Mahdi would not dream of sacrificing him.

People speak of orchids and orchises as though they were totally different, whereas they belong to the same family known to botanists as the Orchidaceæ. Broadly speaking, our British species, such as the spotted orchis, which grows side by side with the primrose, the bee orchis of the Bonchurch downs, and the lady's tresses of the New Forest, are the tuberous and fibrous rooted Terrestrial orchids, while the rare and splendid tropical kinds that grow chiefly on other plants, adhering to their bark or rooting in the scanty soil on their surface, are called Epiphytes. Vanilla is the product of two Asiatic and six American species of climbing orchids, a couple of which, *V. aromatica* and *V. planifolia*, are said to contain so much benzoic acid and essential oil that the labourers who collect their seeds for commercial purposes become giddy, and show other symptoms of intoxication.

One of the most richly dowered brides in the world, Miss Eva Mackay, who was married in Paris on the 12th inst. to Don Fernando Colonna, Prince di Galatro, set a most refreshing example of simplicity in her wedding raiment. She wore a long plain dress of rich ivory-white satin, embroidered with orange-blossoms on silken bands. A spray of real orange-flowers at her throat, and another at the side of her dress, with a small diadem wreath on her head keeping the graceful white tulle veil in its place, were her only ornaments. Not a morsel of lace, nor a single jewel, enriched this charming toilette; but she was radiant with youth and freshness and the happiness of what seldom comes to pass in these days, a genuine love-match.

The jewels Mrs. Mackay has presented to her daughter consist of a magnificent necklace and bracelets, each containing five rows of pearls separated by diamond bars. The earrings are large pearls set with brilliants. A *parure* of diamonds given by both parents includes a wreath of miniature fern-leaves for hair or corsage, a comb with a similar heading of diamond foliage, solitaire, earrings, porte bonheur bracelets, and a necklace which has two rows of diamonds to go round the throat, from which fall three rows of leaves. A second pair of earrings, to go with this set, consists of two splendid rubies, set in diamonds. Mrs. Mackay is well known to have a perfect taste and discrimination in the matter of rubies, and is the owner of one of the finest in the world.

The report that a French war-correspondent, named Olivier Pain, is acting as generalissimo and universal adviser to the Mahdi may be exaggerated, but, viewed by the light of past events in the career of that eccentric journalist, is by no means impossible. Pain was Rochefort's devoted friend and coadjutor, and escaped with him from New Caledonia by swimming three miles out to a boat which conveyed them to a vessel bound for England, and they ultimately took up their abode at Geneva. When the Russo-Turkish war broke out, Pain found his way thither as military correspondent of the *Bien Public*, contrived to pass through the Russian lines, and reached Plevna, where he speedily ingratiated himself with Osman Digna. Before long, he exchanged the pen for the sword, and fought as a Turkish artilleryman. Being taken in that uniform after a Russian defeat, he was taken to Sizerane, on the banks of the Volga, and closely guarded in prison. Here he was told that his trial was approaching and he would certainly be shot, and wrote telling his father his impending fate. The old man sent the letter to Rochefort at Geneva, and he lost no time in persuading the Chancellor of the Swiss Republic and the Minister of the Interior to telegraph to St. Petersburg and claim his friend as a Swiss citizen.

The matter being brought before the late Czar, he decided that there was no case against Pain; and, though he had fought on the Turkish side, a journalist must choose his own mode of carrying on his vocation. The Communist was therefore permitted to depart, and within a month he reached Geneva in his dirty ragged Turkish uniform, and with a fez by way of head-dress. The amnesty followed before very long, and Pain returned to Paris, where he has earned his living ever since by writing for the various papers. When our troops were ordered to the Soudan, his old love of adventure returned, and he proposed to the *Figaro* that he should join the Mahdi's camp, an offer which was too good not to be accepted. He accomplished his purpose, and forwarded two or three articles, which were duly published. No more was heard from him, and it was presumed that he had gone so far into the interior as to be unable to communicate with France, until a few days ago, when a rumour from a Governmental source announced that he had participated in the taking of Khartoum, and had become the Mahdi's Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this, as in so many other cases, we can only acquiesce in the dictum that truth is stranger than fiction.

Mr. Phil Morris, A.R.A., has always been strong in baby pictures, and is said to have prepared four or five for the forthcoming exhibition at Burlington House. One or two of them are nude studies; another represents Edward I. showing the first Prince of Wales to the Cymri at Carnarvon; and a very striking one is called "Foster-Sisters," and shows a child born in the purple side by side with a child of the gutter.

The lot of Sir Richard Steele, the father of the English Essay, has been rather a hard one. As the founder of the "Tatler" and the "Spectator," he may be said to have called Addison into existence, and the greater light obscured the lesser. In our century, Steele has been unjustly depreciated by Macaulay, and defended, not altogether wisely perhaps, by John Forster. Moreover, a bulky and feebly-written biography has failed to revive his fame. A few men of letters hold, with Landor, that "dear, good, faulty Steele" was an admirable critic; some may even think, with Hazlitt, that he is a more original writer than Addison; and, with Thackeray, they believe "he was admired more than any other man who ever wrote," it will be only to add regretfully that the admiration exists no longer. This delightful essayist should not be suffered to fall into oblivion, and we observe with pleasure that a collected edition of his works is promised. The announcement that Steele's writings are to be "set in a narrative which will aim at giving a full account of all that is known about this author" strikes us, however, as a little unfortunate. What Steele has written should be left intact; what the editor has to say should be expressed in an introduction or in notes.

How anybody who has watched a game of billiards can refuse to believe in miracles passes comprehension. You may see a man who is painfully short-sighted, and unable to play any more than a corpse, place his ball on the left-hand spot in baulk, aim at the left side of the red ball, which is on the usual spot, hit it on the right and cut it into the left-hand top-pocket; and you may see Mr. John Roberts, jun., miss a stroke which that short-sighted man would have done to a certainty. Last week, moreover, you might have seen Mr. John Roberts, jun., leading Mr. Sala, the Scottish billiard-player, by 8000 points to 6511 out of a game of 10,000 out, and then being nearly beaten, or winning by only the skin of his teeth, if that be represented by 118 points. And after this there are people who decline to believe things because they are contrary to reason. There are certain "flukes" which, especially if they be made by an opponent, are sufficient to convince the arch-sceptic himself that a reversal, or at least a violation, of all mechanical and other laws may easily take place, to his own detriment and to his opponent's advantage—but, of course, not otherwise.

Wonderfully wrong conclusions individuals may come to from looking at everything from their own point of view, through their own spectacles, and never travelling beyond the range of their own narrow experience. For instance, a man has had three new hats completely spoilt by the rain within a few weeks during the summer, and he naturally concludes that it has been a very wet season, and is proportionately surprised to find that, according to meteorological authority, the rainfall has been "considerably below the average." And so persons who are under the impression that we have had—as yet—an exceedingly mild winter, with a great deal of the "southerly wind and cloudy sky" which "proclaim it a hunting-morning," will probably open their eyes wide at the announcement that "it has been by no means a good hunting-season so far"; that "hard ground was the drawback when the sport began"; and that "there has since been a more than average amount of frost." Such, however, appears to have really been the case; and it must be remembered that frosts not severe enough for "Fish" Smart and other heroes of the skates may serve to spoil sport and stop scent for Nimrod and his hounds.

Among signs of the times is the personal appearance, according to newspaper report, of the King of Italy in the witness-box to testify, as an eye-witness, that no blame was attached to a Signor Maranzoni who had accidentally run over a little girl in the street. And it was only the other day that we read how the Crown Prince of Germany stopped the horses of a carriage that was nearly driven over him, and quietly requested the driver to be more careful for the future. Readers of the "Arabian Nights" would have expected such driver to receive the bastinado at least, or to be imprisoned and fed with the bread of affliction and the water of affliction; and they will probably liken the King of Italy to "good Haroun Alraschid."

War teaches us geography and leads to the invention of new names for new things, enriching languages with new words, such as *mitrailleuse* or *mitrailleuse* (between which two forms writers seem to be divided); and such as "loot," which came to us from our Indian campaigns, &c. We have now "camelry," for a body of soldiers mounted on camels, and it remains to be seen whether the new term will assert itself permanently. Our Irish troubles have given us "boycott," as one of our murderers is said to have given us "burke." Our explosions have given us "dynamitard"; to our billiards we are indebted for "cueist." Our "fast" life has given us "masher"; but that will no doubt fall into desuetude, like "macaroni," like "buck," and like similar terms. It appears to be a mere chance whether a new word will "stick" or not. Sometimes even an invention of the "euphuists," or the "affected" school, which was laughed to scorn at first, meets with ultimate acceptance and establishes itself for ever. Nobody now would tell a servant seriously in English to "agitate the tintinnabulator"; but anybody might say in French, when speaking of somebody who has got into low company, "il s'encaillonne." Yet we know that, when Molière wrote, the expression was considered ridiculous, and worthy of Mademoiselle De Scudéry in her most extravagant mood, such as would prompt her to command the snuffing of a candle in the following "tall" language: "retranchez le superflu de cet ardent."

How we go round in a circle, especially in matters of dogma, nobody can need to be reminded: but it really is funny to note that plum-pudding, which was considered not long ago to be only another name for indigestion and sudden death, has lately regained its fame as a wholesome and nutritious article of food (if properly made); and now port-wine, which was supposed to be own brother to gout, is vindicated from any such relationship and recommended as being a perfectly innocent beverage, and even a healthful stimulant. But then there is port and port.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION. FALL OF KHARTOUM.

A painful revulsion of feeling was caused last week by the news published on Thursday morning that Khartoum, instead of being "relieved" by the gallant advance of Sir Herbert Stewart's brigade to the Nile above Metammeh, had fallen into the hands of the Mahdi, its Egyptian garrison having surrendered, apparently, on Tuesday, Jan. 27; while the fate of General Gordon, being still unknown, was a subject of distressing anxiety. Our own weekly review of the military events of the campaign had been compiled on Wednesday evening, and its opening sentences had expressed satisfaction at the prospect of the immediate "Relief of Khartoum"; but this paragraph was superseded, in the later part of our impression on Thursday, by an acknowledgment of the disastrous news which the War Office had then received.

The report of the fall of Khartoum was first brought to Metammeh by a messenger who went ashore from the island where the steamers stranded, and came by foot to Gubat, the fortified camp of the advanced British force, whence the news of the disaster was at once sent across the Desert to Lord Wolseley. Shortly afterwards, Lieutenant Stuart-Wortley, who had accompanied Sir Charles Wilson in the steamers to Khartoum, arrived at Gubat in a small boat with further details, and a second messenger was promptly dispatched to Korti, the head-quarters of Lord Wolseley. In the meantime, Sir Charles Wilson, having been rescued from his perilous situation on the Nile island by Lord Charles Beresford's steamer, came down to Gubat, and started at once for Korti, where he arrived last Monday evening, and the latest information was then forwarded by telegraph to London.

When Sir Charles Wilson started for Khartoum from Metammeh his expedition was not expected to be dangerous. The report that Omdurman had been captured by the Mahdi rendered it probable that the steamers might have to run the gauntlet of a few shots when they arrived at the junction of the Blue and White Niles; but this was not regarded as a formidable danger. Apparently, however, the river must have fallen since the steamers came down, for one of the vessels is

reported to have been wrecked on its way up to Khartoum, probably at the Sixth Cataract, at Shabluka, where the other steamer ran aground on its return. The vessel carrying Sir C. Wilson continued on its way after the loss of its consort until it arrived at Halfiyeh. Here the banks of the river were lined with rebels, who opened fire with four Krupp guns at the steamer. No material damage seems to have been done, owing, no doubt, to the fact that General Gordon had all the steamers protected as far as possible with plates of iron and other means of keeping out missiles. They discovered that the report that Omdurman had fallen into the hands of the enemy was only too true, and from that position also the enemy opened fire. Things began to look worse when the enemy was found to be in possession of the island of Tuti, which lies at the junction of the two Niles, just outside the city of Khartoum. Still pressing on, under a storm of bullets, they came within hail of Khartoum. To their dismay, they found that instead of being welcomed as deliverers, the garrison of the capital took up the fire from which they had been suffering and received them as foes. No flags were flying from the public buildings in the town, which appeared to be in undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace, a well-known building, visible from the river, was to all appearance gutted. Finding it impossible to effect a landing in face of the overwhelming forces of the enemy, they were compelled to retreat out of range, and then endeavour to obtain what information they could by communication with the shore as to the fate which had befallen General Gordon. All reports agreed in asserting that Khartoum was in the hands of the Mahdi, and that the city passed into his possession by treachery. It was stated that Faragh Pasha, being left in charge of the ramparts, on the night of Monday, the 26th, opened the gates and admitted the enemy into the town.

The reports of the fate of General Gordon brought by Lieutenant Stuart-Wortley were conflicting; a messenger from the Mahdi reached Sir C. Wilson when in the steamer on Jan. 29, "telling him that Gordon had adopted the Mahdi's uniform, and calling upon us to surrender; that if we did not become Mohammedans, he would wipe us off the face of the earth." But it was the general opinion that Gordon had been

killed, though some said he was shut up in a church at Khartoum, with some Greeks. On Sunday, Feb. 1, Lord Charles Beresford, with the Sofia, one of the steamers left at Gubat, manned by British seamen of the Naval Brigade, started up the river to relieve Sir Charles Wilson and his companions, on the island where they landed when their steamer was wrecked the day before. The steamer moved up slowly against the stream, and was not able to get up there before Tuesday. It was fired at incessantly by the enemy's riflemen, who were estimated to be 4000 strong, and a battery of three Krupp guns, at a point about forty miles above Metammeh. The small steamer was temporarily disabled by a shot passing into her boiler. This mishap compelled Lord Charles to anchor within 500 yards of the native fort; he succeeded, however, in keeping the enemy at bay by means of the Gardner's and rifles. The Tuesday afternoon and night were spent in the difficult work of effecting repairs, and the whole party at length got away on the morning of the 4th. The steamer's loss amounted to one seaman killed, seven men wounded, and Lieutenant Van Koughnet, R.N., wounded. Several men were scalded by the outburst of steam. Sir Charles Wilson's loss was two men killed, and twenty wounded—all Egyptians—and four men of the Sussex Regiment slightly injured.

The latest news brought by Sir Charles Wilson was that General Gordon was killed while leaving the Government House on the morning of Jan. 27, the enemy having been admitted into Khartoum during the night.

The British troops in the intrenched camp at Gubat have not been attacked, and have this week been reinforced by the Royal Irish Regiment, which marched on foot across the Desert from Korti, its stores and ammunition being carried by Arabs of the friendly Kabbabish tribe. The Royal Sussex Regiment, the West Kent Regiment, and the Light Camel Corps would follow, so that General Sir Redvers Buller will have a strong force at his disposal to take Metammeh by storm. After capturing Metammeh, he will intrench himself at Gubat, and wait there for General Earle; or else he will march northwards along the Nile bank and meet him at Berber. Of General Earle nothing more need be said at



MAP OF THE EASTERN SOUDAN, SHOWING THE ROUTE FROM SOUAKIM TO BERBER.

present, except that a day or two ago he was posted at a spot six miles above the village of Berti, on the way up to Abou Hamed.

In a very short time the interest of the campaign will be diverted to quite a different part of the Sudan—namely, to Souakim. It will be seen from our Map that the Desert between Souakim and Berber measures about two hundred and forty miles across. The garrison at present there is under the command of General Freemantle, who in a recent reconnaissance discovered that Osman Digna was in force in the neighbourhood of Tamai and at the Hasheen Wells, the former about eighteen, the latter about twelve miles from the seaport. The movement of the British troops to Souakim has already begun; two companies of the Mounted Infantry are to start from Egypt immediately, and the other troops which are to be sent from the same country will start in about a week. On the other hand, large forces are now to be sent out from England, and there will be a fresh army collected there in the next five weeks. The Souakim force should be ready to start from its base on or about March 10, and on the first days of April it should be encamped on the Nile at Berber.

The troops which are to be sent out from England are the 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards, the 2nd Battalion of Grenadier Guards, the 2nd Battalion of Scots Guards, the 20th Hussars, the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 1st Dorsetshire Regiment, the 10th Company of Royal Engineers, and the Telegraph Company, the 1st Devonshire Regiment, and the 1st Cheshire. These will go to Souakim; the 1st Battalion of Highland Light Infantry, the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from Gibraltar, and the 1st Shropshire, from Malta, are also ordered to Egypt; and there will be two or three native infantry battalions and a native cavalry regiment from India. General E. Newdigate, C.B., is mentioned as the probable Commander of the force at Souakim, which will amount to eight thousand men. Lord Wolseley's army in the Sudan, altogether, is between nine and ten thousand already.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has furnished this week's Number with several interesting Sketches of the march of Sir Herbert Stewart's troops across the Desert from Korti to Metammeh; of the midday halt, with the men of the 1st Life Guards "standing at ease"; the capture of some prisoners near Gakdul; and the water-drawing scenes at Gakdul Wells, the upper and the lower "well," or pool in the rocks, a Sketch of which, by the late Captain Lord St. Vincent, is also engraved for our front page. Lord St. Vincent, in his

letter accompanying this Sketch, gives the following description:—"The wells at Gakdul are two; one very large pool, or so-called well, and another small one, which latter is only reached by a circuitous path winding in and out of the rocks from below. They are on the road from Korti to Shendi, nearly midway between these two places, and in a desert almost entirely devoid of other water. For this reason, they are of the greatest importance, in a strategical point of view, to Lord Wolseley's Expedition, as without the possession of them it would be impossible to march a force across nearly two hundred miles of desert; and their occupation by the British troops, on Jan. 2, solved the most difficult problem he had to deal with. I may add that two thousand camels marched in five days two hundred miles, there and back, with a daily allowance of two pints of water per man, to effect the capture of Gakdul Wells."

GENERAL GORDON.

On Wednesday last, six days after the news of the capture or surrender of Khartoum and its occupation by the Mahdi's forces had reached London, the mournful intelligence of General Gordon's death was published, upon the authority of information obtained by Sir Charles Wilson and Lieutenant Stuart Wortley, who arrived on Monday evening at Korti, the head-quarters of Lord Wolseley. It was stated that General Gordon died on the 4th inst., at Khartoum, apparently from a wound inflicted upon him by assassins who stabbed him, on the morning of the 27th ult., as he was coming out of the Government House or Palace, the gates of the city having been opened to the enemy, during the night, by the treacherous officers of the garrison. We fear that the announcement of his death is but too true; it had seemed very possible that he might have been able, with a few personal followers, to escape from the city and to get up the Nile, where he could easily have found a place of safety; and if, on the other hand, he had been taken prisoner by the Mahdi, there is every reason to believe that his life would have been spared, in order that he might be kept for a hostage, or to exact a ransom for his liberation. There does not seem to have been any considerable fighting in Khartoum upon this occasion; and we can only regard the killing of General Gordon as an act of murder, which may have been perpetrated by some of his own revolted native soldiery, or by Mussulman fanatics, or perhaps by the perfidious officers and local chiefs who had gone over to the enemy's side.

The character and exploits of this distinguished man, who had just completed the fifty-second year of his age, are well known to his countrymen, and have been described in our Journal upon former occasions. Charles George Gordon, born at Woolwich on Jan. 28, 1833, fourth son of Lieutenant-General H. W. Gordon, R.A., and younger brother of Commissary-General Sir Henry Gordon, K.C.B. (who survives him), entered the Royal Engineers, from Woolwich Academy, in 1852; served in the Crimea, and was employed in the survey of the Russian frontiers in Bessarabia and Armenia; joined the military expedition to China in 1860, and attained the rank of Major. In 1863 he entered the Chinese service, and performed marvellous feats of skilful soldiery, during fifteen months, in subduing the Tai-ping rebels, capturing the cities of Soo-Chow and Nan-King. He was promoted, on quitting the Chinese service, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was made a C.B. When he returned home, in February, 1865, he was appointed Commander of the Royal Engineers at Gravesend, and was employed, during six years, in superintending the construction of forts and batteries on the Thames. In 1871, he was sent to join the International Commission for the improvement of the mouths of the Danube. In 1873, when Sir Samuel Baker retired from the governorship of the Sudan under the late Viceroy of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, Colonel Gordon succeeded him, and laboured zealously to correct the abuses of Egyptian rule in those provinces, and to suppress the slave trade, until July, 1879, when he resigned his office upon the accession of the present Viceroy, Tewfik Pasha. After his return to England, he accepted the post of private secretary to Lord Ripon, who was going out to India as Viceroy; but Gordon resigned this appointment a few days after reaching Bombay. He then went to China for a short visit, and gave the best counsel to the Chinese Government upon the reform of its military administration. In 1881 he held command of the Royal Engineers in the Mauritius; and in 1882 went to the Cape to serve the Colonial Government in command of its local forces in Basutoland; but a disagreement with the Government caused him to resign office in about two months. Major-General Gordon then went to reside in Palestine, devoting himself to studies of Biblical archaeology; but in January, last year, he accepted an offer made him by the King of the Belgians, President of the International Association for the settlement of the Congo. He came to London, and went to Brussels for the purpose of arranging the conditions of his intended service on the Congo. The destruction of General Hicks's Egyptian army in the Sudan, in November, 1883,

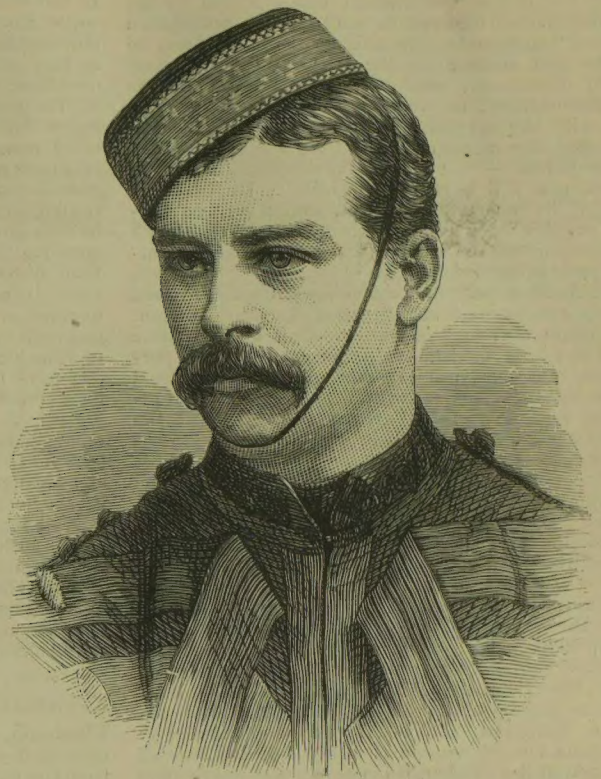
THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.



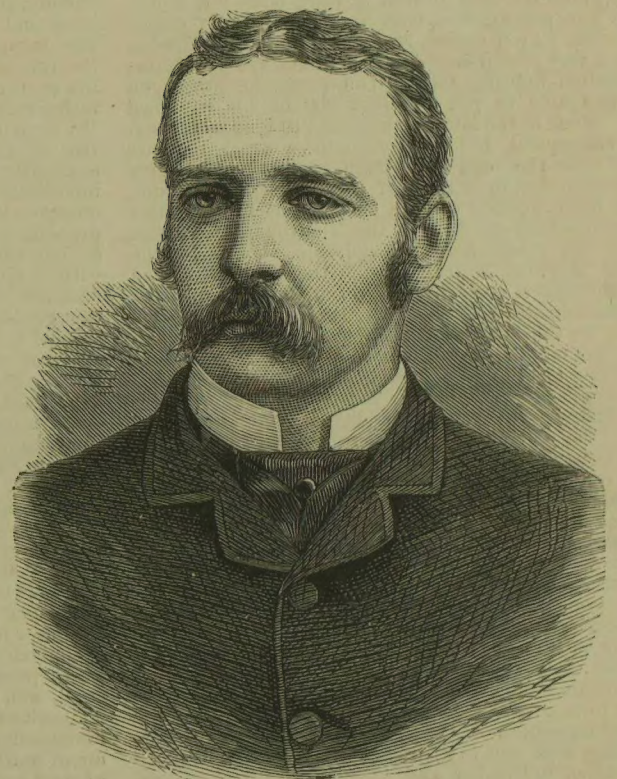
LATE VISCOUNT ST. VINCENT, CAPT. 16TH LANCERS,
KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.



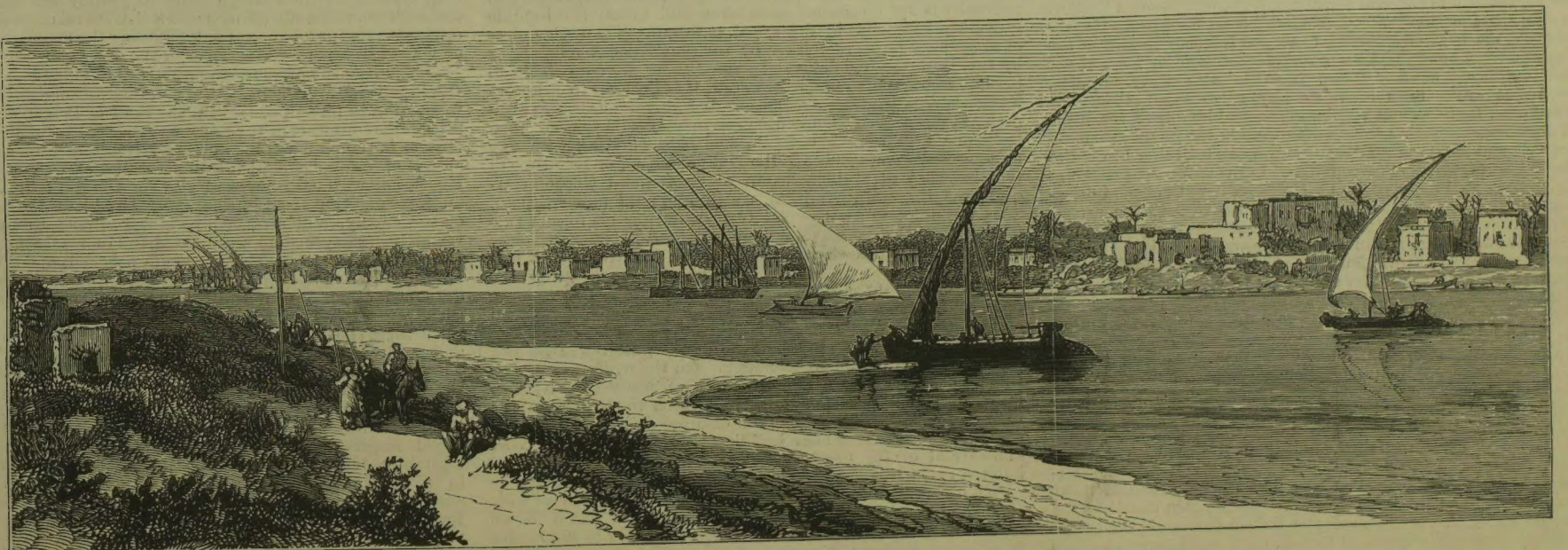
LATE CAPT. J. W. W. DARLEY, 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS,
KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.



COLONEL SIR CHARLES W. WILSON, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
LATE COMMANDING ADVANCED FORCE TOWARDS KHARTOUM.



LATE MR. ST. LEGER ALGERNON HERBERT, C.M.G.,
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT "MORNING POST," KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.



KHARTOUM, FROM THE NILE.

had caused much perplexity to our own Government. The *Pall Mall Gazette* sent an "interviewer" to call upon General Gordon at Southampton, and to elicit his views in favour of the policy of attempting to retain Khartoum and the Eastern Sudan. General Gordon seems to have felt confident of the effect of his personal influence among the native tribes, and of his ability to dissuade them from joining the Mahdi. Although he vehemently protested against the abandonment of the Sudan, the policy which had been announced by the British Government and accepted by the Khedive, it was hastily resolved to send Gordon out upon a special mission, "to report on the military situation there, to provide in the best manner for the safety of the European population of Khartoum, and of the Egyptian garrisons throughout the country, as well as for the evacuation of the Sudan, with the exception of the seaboard." Gordon himself described the mission, on which he was going in the following terse phrase:—"I go to cut the dog's tail off. I've got my orders, and I'll do it, *côte que côte*." He distinctly understood that he was not to expect, under any circumstances, the support of a military force; and this he fully acknowledged in his official communications to our Government, before proceeding from Cairo.

It was on Feb. 18 of last year that General Gordon arrived at Khartoum, exactly one month after leaving London. Gordon had made no secret of his confident belief that he would be able to pacify the Sudan by means of his own personal influence, and the effects of administrative and fiscal reforms. This remarkable man always had the courage of his opinions. The very day of his arrival he astonished the Government by telegraphing for Zubeir Pasha's appointment as his assistant, and the next day he liberated the prisoners, burnt the Government records of taxation, and decreed that the practice of holding slaves would not in future be interfered with. This last particular caused considerable excitement in England. Gordon had not been a fortnight in Khartoum before he was able to estimate the real strength of the rebellion, and his proclamation of himself as the Khedive's Governor-General of the Sudan must, to some extent, have produced the contrary effect to that which he intended. The very name of Khedive was an abomination to the powerful Baggara tribes, which had already rallied round the Prophet's standard; to every Arab on the Southern Nile territories, in the Bahr Ghazal, the great country of the slave hunters, and throughout the whole of Kordofan. They could not understand why the English Pasha should assume the title and dignities of Governor-General of the Sudan, if his object was to evacuate the country. In less than a month after Gordon's arrival at Khartoum, the Mahdi and his "Emirs" succeeded in spreading the insurrection throughout most of the Nile districts between Khartoum and Berber. On March 16 one of Gordon's officers was defeated at Halfiyeh, a small town some miles to the north of Khartoum; a few days later, fighting began outside Khartoum, where the Egyptian soldiers, after firing one volley, turned and fled, and were cut down in hundreds by the enemy's cavalry. This defeat, however, was proved to have been due to the treachery of two pashas, who were promptly tried by court-martial and shot. From the day he assumed command, Gordon entertained a very poor opinion of the bulk of the men forming his nominal fighting force. One Arab, he wrote on April 28, was able to put to flight 200 of his wretched Egyptians. Many of the latter he managed to send to Berber, for whose subsequent fall they were in a great measure responsible. By the end of March, the whole country south of Berber was in a state of revolution, and Gordon had almost daily fights with the enemy, but in the latter half of April, his headquarters at the Khartoum palace were assaulted by the rebels from the opposite shore. By the beginning of May, the Arabs, crossing the Blue Nile, had established themselves at Buri, a mile from the eastern corner of the intrenchments. At this spot, the besiegers suffered terribly from the mines which General Gordon had laid down. As early as the middle of April, Gordon had begun to have recourse to this method of disposing of his assailants. On May 7, nine mines (according to Mr. Power's diary) were exploded during an attack, and one hundred and twenty of the Mahdi's men were blown to pieces. On June 25 General Gordon and his companions had their first news of the fall of Berber, which isolated them still more from the outer world. Nevertheless, they continued the defence with greater vigour than ever. On July 29 Gordon drove the rebels out of Buri, killed numbers of them, captured quantities of rifles and ammunition, and cleared them out of thirteen zerebas or stockades, which they had constructed on the river banks. Mr. Power's diary finishes at the end of July, up to which date General Gordon had lost 700 men. The public feeling in England demanded an expedition for the relief of Gordon. On Aug. 5 the House of Commons passed the vote providing money for preparations to enable the Government to be prepared for contingencies; on the 22nd the Gordon Relief Expedition was finally sanctioned. Early in May, however, orders were sent to Cairo to prepare for the dispatch of the Expedition in October, and 12,000 camels were ordered to be purchased. It was expressly stated, in the instructions of our Government to Lord Wolseley, that the object of the expedition was "to bring away General Gordon and Colonel Stewart from Khartoum; when that object has been secured, no further offensive operations of any kind are to be undertaken." Lord Wolseley was not even to advance so far as Khartoum unless he considered "such a step essential to secure the safe retreat of General Gordon and Colonel Stewart"; but, in that case, he was "not precluded" from doing so. He was to "use his best endeavours to ensure the safe retreat of the Egyptian troops of the Khartoum garrison, and of such of the civil employés of Khartoum, together with their families, as might wish to return to Egypt." With these instructions, there was an emphatic renewal by our Government of their assurance that "Egyptian rule in the Sudan should cease," and that the military operations should be limited to the relief of Gordon personally. Lord Wolseley arrived at Cairo on Sept. 10, and at Wady Halfa on the 4th of the following month; but it was not until Nov. 2 that, with the arrival of the first battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment at Dongola, the actual advance on Khartoum may be said to have commenced. On Nov. 25 the Guards' Camel Corps arrived at Hapduk. Three days later the Naval Brigade, under Lord C. Beresford, was formed. December witnessed the transference of the headquarters to Ambukol, and thence to Korti; and on the 29th Lord Wolseley determined upon dividing his forces and advancing upon Khartoum by the Desert and by the river. The New Year opened auspiciously with the receipt of a message from Gordon, stating that Khartoum was all right on Dec. 14. On Jan. 2 Sir Herbert Stewart arrived at Gakdul Wells with the first portion of his force. He hurried back to Korti, and had returned to Gakdul with reinforcements by the 12th. On the 14th he advanced from Gakdul Wells to Metammeh. On the 17th the brilliant victory of Abou Klea was won. On the 19th the second battle was fought, and the British troops reached their present advanced position at Gubat, close to Metammeh; in a couple of days more they were met by Gordon's four steamers; and Sir Charles Wilson, who was then in command, received Gordon's laconic message, of date Dec. 29, that "Khartoum

was all right," and "could hold out for years." Gordon's four steamers reached Metammeh on the 21st; but not until the 24th did Sir Charles Wilson, with two of the steamers and a detachment of the Sussex Regiment, start on their hundred-miles trip to Khartoum. The beleaguered city fell into the hands of the Mahdi on the very day before Sir Charles Wilson's arrival.

This is a sad and tragical story; and we wish it could be shown that adequate measures had been taken to communicate to the Mahdi, and to the insurgent tribes of the Sudan, while Khartoum was yet safe, the conciliatory intentions of our Government. Her Majesty's Ministers were of opinion, as they always said, "that the extension of Egyptian rule over these distant countries has been injurious to the interests of the people of Egypt." It was obvious, indeed, "that Egypt has not, and cannot be expected to have, either pecuniary resources or military strength sufficient to justify the extension of her territory beyond the natural boundary of the great Desert to the south." These grounds justified their conviction that the advice it was their duty to give the Khedive to retire from the Sudan was wise and necessary, and they gave instructions accordingly both to General Gordon and to Lord Wolseley. It was stated that the Egyptian Government would be prepared to pay a reasonable subsidy to any chief, or number of chiefs, who would be sufficiently powerful to maintain order along the valley of the Nile from Wady Halfa to Khartoum, and who would agree to the following conditions:—1. To remain at peace with Egypt, and to repress any raids on Egyptian territory. 2. To encourage trade with Egypt. 3. To prevent and discourage by all possible means any expeditions for the sale and capture of slaves. Either General Gordon or Lord Wolseley was authorised to conclude any arrangements which fulfil these general conditions, but we are not aware that such efforts have been made; and the forcible repression of the Sudan revolt has been pursued with results hitherto unavailing, at an enormous sacrifice of life, accompanied by the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon.

The Portrait of General Gordon presented for our Extra Supplement this week is from a photograph by Messrs. Adams and Scanlan, of Southampton.

KHARTOUM AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Khartoum, situated at the junction of the White Nile, the river of the Equatorial Lakes, with the Blue Nile, which flows from the mountains of western Abyssinia through the plains of Sennar, is 1500 miles from Cairo, but has been, during sixty years past, the capital of the Egyptian dominions in the Sudan. When the founder of the present reigning family in Egypt, the famous Pasha Mohamed Ali, sent his sons, Ismail and Ibrahim, in 1819, to extend his authority up the Nile and to conquer the Sudan, Khartoum at once became the natural base of their operations and the future capital of their conquests. Before that period, the principal town in this region had been Shendi, for it was there that the merchants of the Arabian coast and the African interior exchanged their commodities. The town of Khartoum is therefore closely associated with the rule of the Pashas and Khedives of Egypt. Khartoum lies on the left bank of the Blue Nile or Bahr-el-Azrak, and rather more than three miles south of its confluence with the White Nile or Bahr-el-Abiad, at the northern point of the Isle of Tuti. The channel south of that island affords a slightly nearer approach to the White Nile, coming out immediately opposite the new and fortified camp of Omdurman, whence Colonel Hicks set out on his unfortunate expedition last year. Travellers have described its appearance as they have approached it by the river as "a long mud wall," with a few buildings of greater size than architectural pretensions peeping over it; but they all agree, from Mr. George Melly, who visited it thirty-five years ago, to Sir Samuel Baker and General Gordon, in saying that its external aspect is much to be preferred to the reality found inside its walls. This feature it shares with almost every Oriental town that could be named. There must, however, have been something exceptionally disagreeable in the smells of Khartoum to have raised such unpleasant memories and so strong a feeling of disgust in the minds of so many experienced travellers. General Gordon has explained the reason why the stench can be tolerated, and how it has not produced the mortality that one would have expected. The atmosphere, except during the rainy season, which is now close at hand, is so dry that everything "is dried up hard in an incredibly short space of time." The population of the town has fluctuated very much, principally in accordance with the character of the Governor for the time being. If he has not exceeded the limits of human endurance, Khartoum has contained as many as 30,000 people; but sometimes official exactions have been too cruel, and the population has fallen to half that number. Authorities agree, however, that, while the proportion of inmates fluctuates, there are 3000 houses in Khartoum. These are of uniform character and appearance, being all constructed of mud and having flat roofs. Mr. Melly, already mentioned, has given the following description of the inside of Khartoum:—"The town consists of about 3000 houses, resembling those already described. Architecture in these regions being in an extremely primitive condition, the arrangement of the streets is just what might be expected from the aspect of the houses. There are no spacious thoroughfares; here and there appears something like a square or space, but the perspective generally is by no means such as would satisfy the humble European judgment in the art of building. The better class of houses are possessed either by the Government officials or by the European residents. In some there are approaches to luxury, in others to comfort; indeed, it is but fair to acknowledge that, with the addition of delightful gardens and a pleasant climate, it is not difficult to reconcile oneself to a residence within mud walls." The only building with any pretensions to importance is the Hukumdari, or residence of the Governor of Hukumdari, in which General Gordon concentrated the scanty force of which he could alone dispose. This building, which General Gordon during his former rule there called "as large as Marlborough House," is situated close to the river; and the steamers which form the Nile flotilla, and which originally numbered fifteen, are beached during the shallow period of the river under the protection of the palace guns. The town of Khartoum itself is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, except where it is protected by the Blue Nile; but a large garrison would be required to guard it in its full extent against a numerous enemy. On the western side the wall approaches to within half a mile of the White Nile, so that Khartoum, from its admirable position in the fork of the rivers, effectually commands both channels. Khartoum is the centre of the ship or boat building trade on the Upper Nile, and several of the neighbouring villages on the river are inhabited exclusively by the people employed in these works.

The London Stereoscopic Company has supplied us with four photographs of Khartoum, the originals of which, as we understand, were sent home by General Gordon to his family in England during the period of his former Governorship of the Sudan, which terminated in July, 1879. They represent the Fort, or Barracks, the Governor's Palace, and two Views on the banks of the Blue Nile, one looking up that river, and

the other looking down, opposite to Tuti Island. The Palace is the house where General Gordon is said to have been stabbed, on the 27th ult., as he was coming out of the door; and if he died of his wound, according to some accounts, on the 4th inst., he may have expired in one of the rooms of the Palace.

We are indebted to Colonel J. A. Grant, C.B., F.R.S., the well-known African traveller and explorer who accompanied Captain Speke in his journey to discover the source of the Nile, when they were the first to visit the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, for some interesting Views of the junction of the Blue and the White Nile at Omdurman and in the neighbourhood of Khartoum; also of the river about sixty miles below Khartoum, near "Mount Rooceyan," above the Sixth Cataract; and of the Fort of Abou Hamed (or Abou Ahmed), which is distant, we suppose, nearly three hundred miles from Khartoum, being situated at the northern extremity of the great bend of the Nile, where the Desert route from Korosko terminates on the right bank of the river. This view of Abou Hamed will nevertheless be interesting at the present crisis, because General Earle's movement up the river from Korti is directed immediately to that point, from which he was expected to turn southward, ascending the river to Berber; and it is not unlikely that the operations which must now be undertaken to concentrate Lord Wolseley's forces at Berber may render that part of the Nile, from Berber to Abou Hamed, of much greater military importance. For the moment, however, our attention is turned rather to the neighbourhood of Khartoum, and to the portion of the Nile below Khartoum as far as Metammeh, near Shendi, and to the position of the advanced British force at Gubat. Colonel Grant's sketches were made in April, 1863, but the natural features of the localities he has delineated cannot have undergone much alteration. There are probably some buildings of more recent construction at Khartoum; and the fortifications at Omdurman, being part of the new works, do not appear in the Views drawn by Colonel Grant. It may be remembered that a twelvemonth ago, on Feb. 10 last year, he wrote to the *Times* upon this subject, with reference to General Gordon's journey to Khartoum, and then made public some extracts from his journal of 1863, describing the condition of the river all the way from Khartoum to Berber, speaking particularly of the islands, the shoals and sunken rocks, the Gherri Pass, the rapids of Gibloga, the so-called Sixth Cataract, and other difficult parts of the voyage midway between Khartoum and Metammeh, which were probably found to be the worst obstacles to Sir Charles Wilson's recent passage with his steamers. We shall now give Colonel Grant's notes accompanying the Sketches furnished by him, without further comment:—

"The sketches of Omdurman and Khartoum are taken from the same spot; one looks down and the other up the Blue Nile. The junction of the White and Blue Niles is seen in the Omdurman sketch. The former river passes some rocks here, and is turbulent, with a strong current; whereas the Blue Nile, at the same low season, is quite placid and easily forded; boats are generally poled up it. The hills are seven miles from the river. It may be seen from the sketch of Khartoum that the clay bank of the Blue Nile, on which the town stands, is liable to slip at every inundation, the river rising twenty feet higher than is seen in the sketch, and coming into portions of the town during flood-time each September and October. It is merely a matter of time for Khartoum to disappear entirely, and for its materials to be carried down to the Delta of the Nile, as it goes foot by foot every year; but the town might be rebuilt on new ground.

"Mount Rooceyan is near that part on the river where boats rest for the night previous to descending through the shoals of rocks from here to the Sixth Cataract. The process of navigation through the rocks requires a pilot and steersman of skill, and it takes at least four hours during the months of low Nile and one hour during high Nile to make the descent, as the rounded river rocks are below water, and the sluices are full."

With reference to his sketch of the Nile at Abou Hamed, Colonel Grant supplies the following note:—"The mud fort of Abou Hamed is nearly buried in sand on its north side; indeed, the wall here is bridged over with sand blown from the Korosko Desert behind it. The whole of the Nile is not seen in this sketch. The right branch is represented, and the Island of Mograt, from which the natives of Abou Hamed obtain supplies. The road in the foreground goes between Abou Hamed and Berber."

SIR CHARLES WILSON, C.B., K.C.M.G.

This distinguished Colonel of the Royal Engineers, who took the command as senior officer of the advanced force of the Khartoum Expedition when General Sir Herbert Stewart was wounded on the 19th inst., and who afterwards went up in a steam-boat to Khartoum, has seen much Staff service, and his previous experience had specially qualified him for the duty in which he has just been engaged. As a subaltern, he acted as secretary to Sir J. Hawkins in the delimitation of the boundary between our possessions in British North America and United States territory, and served for several years on the Ordnance Survey in Ireland and Scotland. From 1869 to 1876 he acted as Assistant Quartermaster-General on the Intelligence Branch of the Headquarters Staff. In 1879 he was employed under the Foreign Office in Turkey and Asia Minor, and later on, while officiating as Consul-General of Anatolia, was ordered to Egypt for special duty, gaining the medal, with clasp and bronze star, for his services in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. During the present campaign, he has acted as head of the Intelligence Department with the expeditionary force, and was acting in this capacity with the Staff of Brigadier-General Sir Herbert Stewart in the advance from Korti to Metammeh. He was in temporary command of the troops at Gubat, until the arrival of Major-General Sir Redvers Buller. He went up to Khartoum with two steam-boats on the 24th ult., but, on approaching that town on the 28th, found it in the possession of the enemy, and returned with the utmost difficulty, his vessel being exposed to a continual fire of musketry from the river banks. Both the steamers were wrecked, and Sir Charles Wilson, with the party who accompanied him, passed several days on an island near the Sixth Cataract, at Shabluka, till they were relieved by the other steamers from Gubat. He has, since then, quitted the camp of the advanced force at Gubat, and arrived last Monday at Korti, Lord Wolseley's headquarters, to report the details of his information concerning the actual state of affairs at Khartoum. Sir Charles William Wilson was born in 1836, being a son of the late Mr. Edward Wilson; he was educated at Cheltenham, and entered the Royal Engineers, in which he became Lieutenant in 1855, Captain in 1864, Major in 1873, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1879. He was created a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1881, having been made a Companion of the Bath in 1877 for civil services. He rendered valuable services to the Palestine Exploration Committee, from 1864 to 1868, in the earlier topographical surveys of the Holy Land and adjacent countries, and in editing their reports for publication.

Our Portrait of Sir Charles Wilson is from a photograph by Mr. Lafayette, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.

Our Obituary last week contained a memoir of the late Lord St. Vincent, a Captain in the 16th Lancers, who died of the wounds received in the battle of Abou Klea, on the 17th ult. This nobleman, the fourth Viscount St. Vincent, John Edward Leveson Jervis, was in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He was educated at Harrow, and it is the intention of the masters and boys of that school to place in the chapel a commemorative tablet bearing record of the late Lord St. Vincent and of the late Colonel Burnaby, likewise an old Harrovian, who fell in the same day's fighting. Lord St. Vincent had served with credit in the Zulu, Afghan, Transvaal, and Egyptian campaigns. As orderly officer to Major-General Marshall, during the Zulu war, he was present with the 17th Lancers in the engagements at Zulu Mountain and Ulundi. For his services in those actions he obtained a medal and clasp. In the expedition against the Marrees, in Southern Afghanistan, in 1880, he also served as orderly officer to Brigadier-General Macgregor, and was mentioned in the despatches, besides receiving a medal. In the Transvaal war of 1881, he acted as Adjutant of Barrow's Mounted Infantry. His service as Aide-de-camp to Major-General Drury-Lowe, in the Egyptian war of 1882, and his part in the memorable cavalry ride and capture of Cairo, will also be remembered. For these services he received a medal with clasp, the decoration of the Fourth Class of the Medjidieh, and the Khedive star. In Lord St. Vincent the English Army has lost a brave and promising officer, whose devotion to the duties of his chosen profession of arms was proved in a succession of arduous campaigns. Our Portrait of this nobleman is from a photograph by Mr. Samuel A. Walker, of 230, Regent-street.

The *Illustrated London News*, not many days ago, received from his Lordship, when he had accompanied the first reconnaissance of the intended route of Sir Herbert Stewart's advanced force, in its march across the Desert from Korti to Metammeh, as far as Gakdul Wells, reaching that place on Jan. 2, the Sketch of the rocky ravine and secluded wells at that place, which is reproduced in our front page Engraving. Lord St. Vincent, who acted as Captain and Adjutant of the Heavy Camel Corps, which was composed partly of soldiers and officers from different cavalry regiments of our Army, sent us this Sketch, with a letter, from Korti, the head-quarters of the Expedition, on the 6th, when the first reconnoitring party had returned from Gakdul, and when preparations were being made for the definite movement of Sir Herbert Stewart's column forward to Metammeh. An extract from his letter, describing the wells, is given in another article, with some remarks upon our different Illustrations of Gakdul.

Captain Joseph Watkins Williams Darley, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, was born at Dublin, on Aug. 29, 1853, and entered that regiment as a Sub-Lieutenant in November, 1873; he obtained a Lieutenant's commission in November, 1874, and that of Captain on Oct. 29, 1881. He served with his regiment in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at the two actions at Kassassin, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and the march to Cairo and capture of that city. He received the Egyptian medal with clasp and the Khedive's star. The Portrait of Captain Darley is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and A. H. Fry, of Brighton.

Conductor of Supplies A. C. Jewell, who was killed near Metammeh on the 19th ult., although a gentleman by birth, at the age of twenty, in June, 1871, enlisted as a trooper in the 20th Hussars, and rose after four years' service to the position of Quartermaster-Sergeant in that regiment. In February, 1879, he was made Conductor of Supplies; and in the same year served with distinction in South Africa, obtaining a medal. His portrait was taken when serving in the Hussars, by Messrs. Hennah and Kent, of Brighton.

THE LATE MR. ST. LEGER HERBERT, C.M.G.

The Special Correspondent of the *Morning Post*, Mr. St. Leger Algernon Herbert, who was killed, as well as Mr. Cameron, of the *Standard*, in the fighting on the 19th ult., belonged to that branch of the Herbert family of which the Earl of Carnarvon is the head. His grandfather, the Very Rev. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester, was third son of the first Earl of Carnarvon; and the Dean's second son, Captain Frederick Herbert, R.N., was the father of St. Leger Algernon Herbert, by his marriage with the daughter of the late Captain Henry Stuart, of the 39th Regiment. Mr. St. Leger Herbert was in his thirty-fifth year, and had seen varied service. His University career was brilliant. He was a scholar of Wadham College, and obtained a first class at the Oxford Moderations. His first public appointment was with Lord Dufferin, when that nobleman was Governor-General of Canada. He acted as private secretary to Lord Wolseley (then Sir Garnet) at the annexation of Cyprus, and was civil secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley again when he proceeded to South Africa as High Commissioner. For his services on these occasions Mr. Herbert was made a Commander of St. Michael and St. George. He was present at the taking of Sekukuni's mountain, for which he obtained the South African medal. Mr. Herbert was also civil secretary to Sir Frederick Roberts in South Africa, and when that General returned to England he was made secretary to the Transvaal Commission. Mr. Herbert served with the Mounted Infantry at Tel-el-Kebir as a volunteer, for which he obtained the Egyptian medal. He was present two years later at the engagements of El Teb and Tamasi, where he acted as galloper to Sir H. Stewart, and obtained the clasp. At Tamasi Mr. Herbert received a severe wound, but his youth and good constitution enabled him quickly to recover from it. The *Morning Post* had the advantage of his services as correspondent during a portion of the Souakin expedition, and in the present campaign up the Nile.

The Portrait of this gentleman is from a photograph by Messrs. Boning and Small, of Baker-street.

Our Portrait of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Phillimore, Bart., D.C.L., is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company. That of Police-Constable William Cole, engraved last week, was by Messrs. A. and G. Taylor, photographers, of Queen Victoria-street.

The officers of the Fishmongers' Company last month seized at Billingsgate Market thirteen tons and a half of fish as unfit for human food. In the same period, the total delivery of fish at Billingsgate was, by land, 9440 tons, and by water 3896 tons, or 13,336 tons in all. Five cwt. of fish were seized at Farringdon Market during the month.

James Gilbert Cunningham and Harry Burton were again charged at Bow-street Police Court on Monday with being concerned in the dynamite outrage at the Tower. Mr. Poland, who prosecuted, stated that the case was but yet in its infancy. He gave a narrative of the movements of the two prisoners, showing that, during the past year, although both working men—the one a dock labourer and the other a carpenter—they had twice crossed the Atlantic, and were in London at the time of the explosions at Scotland-yard and the Carlton Club. They had been seen together by a detective set to watch Burton. After some additional evidence had been given, the accused were again remanded.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.

Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria 10.0 a.m., fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car. Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Pullman Drawing-room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. Cheap Express Service Week-days and Sundays. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—single, 31s., 25s., 18s.; Return, 57s., 41s., 32s. Powerful Paddle steamers, with excellent cabins, &c. Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe. SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued, enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings; Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great Work is NOW on VIEW, together with other important works, at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MONTE CARLO.—MUSICAL SEASON (CONCERTS, REPRESENTATIONS).

In addition to the usual Concerts, directed by Monsieur Romeo Accursi, the Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco has authorized M. Pasdeloup to arrange a series of Extraordinary Grand Musical Entertainments (Concerts, Representations) this Winter.

The services of the following distinguished Artists have been already retained:—
Messieurs Kreuss, Messieurs Faure, Messieurs Verget, Capoul, Borkstein, Couturier, Villaret, &c.
Added to which the celebrated Instrumentalists will appear:

VIOLINISTS: Mons. Sivori, Mons. Marsik, Miss N. Carpenter, American artiste, 1st Conservatoire Prize, 1883.
PIANISTS: Mons. Planté, Mons. Th. Ritter, Madame Essipoff.
HARPISST: Mons. Hasseimans.

These Extraordinary Representations will be given each Wednesday and Saturday, commencing the end of January and terminating the middle of March. M. Pasdeloup has the excellent idea to terminate each concert by fragments of operas, in costume, and scenery—viz.:

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1st Concert. | LES HUGUENOTS. | Fourth Act. |
| 2nd " | ROGUELOTTO. | Fourth Act. |
| 3rd " | LA CLIA. | Selection. |
| 4th " | MANON. | Second Act. |
| 5th " | FAUST. | Prison scene. |
| 6th " | HERODIADE. | Selection. |
| 7th " | FAVORITE. | Third Act. |
| 8th " | LAKME. | Selection. |
| 9th " | LE BARBIER. | Selection. |
| 10th " | HAMLET. | Third and Fourth Act. |
| 11th " | LA TRAVIATA. | Fourth Act. |
| 12th " | LA FAVORITE. | Garden scene. |
| | LE SIEUR. | Brunhilde's Dream. |
| | LE CHALET. | |

TIR AUX PIGEONS DE MONACO.

The following is the Programme:—

BI-WEEKLY MATCHES FOR PRIZES.

Feb. 16: Prix du Comité. A Purse of 500f. and a Poule of 50f.
Feb. 21: Prix Camauet. An object of Art and a Poule of 50f.
Feb. 24: Prix Drevon. A Purse of 500f. and a Poule of 50f.
Feb. 28: Prix Dori. An object of Art and a Poule of 50f.
Mar. 3: Prix de Mars. A Purse of 500f. and a Poule of 50f.
Mar. 7: Prix Paton. An object of Art and a Poule of 50f.
Mar. 10: Prix W. Call. A Purse of 500f. and a Poule of 50f.

GRAND CLOSING PRIZES.

March 12 and 13: Grand Prix de Clôture. A Purse of 4000f. added to 100f. entrance; Second Prize, 1000f.; Third Prize, 500f.; Fourth, 200f.
A. BLONDIN, Secretary.

NEWS FROM NICE.—With the exception of a very few wet and cold days, the weather is again splendid. Not a flake of snow has fallen. The sun shines almost perpetually, and the influence of its warm rays makes life enjoyable to all, and more especially to those who have by impaired health sought its influence.

There are no epidemics, and the average mortality of the city in 1884 was less per mille than London and nearly as low as in England. The streets, roads, and sewers are constantly cleansed and disinfected, and watered from the mountain stream of the Vesubie. There are three English doctors and physicians in practice here—viz. Messrs. West, Wakefield, and Sturge, and they will be happy to communicate with any intending visitors as to the healthfulness of the town.

The effects of the recent storm (the like of which has been unknown for thirty-five years) were comparatively trifling, and repaired in twenty-four hours. In some few low-lying rooms and cellars, near the Fish Market, the wash from the spent waves had entered, but this was soon pumped out by the firemen and military. Visitors are hastening in increasing numbers, as is their wont at this season, and the approach of Carnival, which report says will be the best on record. The Municipal Theatre will open immediately, and the Théâtre Français, of which Mr. Cortezello continues the able Director, has several Star Artists for the Opera Comique, and an excellent Troupe de Comédie.

The Carnival and Regatta will be fully announced with other fêtes.

Nice, Jan. 20, 1885.

MENTON.—CARNIVAL, FEB. 14 and 15.

GRAND CORSO DE GALA.

Battle of Flowers and Confetti.

Cavalcades, Masquerades, Cars, Decorated Carriages, &c.

FÊTE DE NUIT.

Concert. Mocoletti. Illuminations.

SECOND DAY, FEB. 16.

Grand Corso.

Battle of Flowers.

Proclamation of Prizes, 5600 francs.

Illuminations, Fireworks, and Torchlight Processions.

Burning of the Carnival.

Grand International Regattas will follow.

JAPANESE VILLAGE.

Under Royal Patronage.

ALBERT-GATE, HYDE PARK (Near Top of Sloane-street). Eleven a.m. to Ten p.m. One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Sixpence. WEDNESDAYS, Half-a-Crown. Children under Twelve, One Shilling.

MILITARY BAND.

Performances in the New Annex at Twelve, Three, and Eight (free). Managing Director, TANAKES BUNICROAN.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—MR. WILSON BARRETT.

Lessee and Manager.—LAST NIGHTS. EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, HAMLET. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, Speakman, Dewhurst, Willard, Clifford Cooper, Frank Cooper, Crauford, &c., and George Barrett; Messdames Eastlake, Dickens, &c., and M. Leighton. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office, 9.30 to Five. No fees. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe. Matinée, Saturday next, Feb. 21, at 1.30.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.—Mrs. LANGTRY.

Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE. Season under the direction of Mr. HENRY E. ARLEY. EVERY EVENING, at Eight. School of Comedy, in five acts, SCHOOL OF SCANDAL, produced under the direction of Mr. Coghlan. Characters by Mr. W. Farren, Mr. H. Beerholm-Trec, Mr. Everill, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. E. D. Lyons, Mr. Lin Rayne, Mr. Carne, Mr. Smiley, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Westersley, and Mr. Coghlan; Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Miss Kate Pattison, Miss Eva Southern, and Mrs. LANGTRY. Doors open at Half-past Seven. SCHOOL OF SCANDAL, at 8.15. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. No fees. Telephone 370.—THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W.

PRINCESS'S HALL.—M. VERBECK (from the Théâtre des Nouveautés, Paris) will give a SERIES of his Extraordinary Representations of PRESTIGIATION and MESMERISM, at the above Hall, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, as given at Sandringham by command of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. M. Verbeck will be assisted by his marvellous subject, Mlle. de Marguerite. The details of the Representations are as follow:—

Afternoon: Feb. 20, 24, March 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 16, 17, and 19. Evenings: Feb. 16, 17, 19, 23; March 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 20, and 23. Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained at the Hall and of all the Librarians. The Afternoon Representations will commence at Three, and the Evening at Eight. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30. Carriages, 6.15 and 10.15.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT O'CLOCK. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE also. THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF MUSIC AND FUN. The New Programme. This and EVERY NIGHT at Eight. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at Three and Eight. All New and Beautiful Songs. New Budget of Scramblingly Funny Stories. New Comic Sketches. New and Important Additions to the Great Company. The annual force of closing all places of amusement on Ash Wednesday will be performed as usual.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Wanstead, John Charleton, aged 62.
On the 6th inst., at Bodrean, Truro, Ellen Frances, widow of the late Humphrey Wilyams, Esq., of Carnanton, and daughter of the late Colonel Neynoe, of Castle Neynoe, county Sligo, aged 86. R.I.P.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

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VOL. 85, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
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198, Strand.

THE CHURCH.

It is stated that Canon Liddon will be the new Bishop of Salisbury.

The Archbishop of York reopens Acaster Malbis parish church, after restoration, to-day (Saturday).

In the absence of the Bishop of Rochester, who is indisposed, the Bishop of St. David's yesterday week consecrated St. Luke's Church, Grange-road, Bermondsey.

The Blakeney Memorial Committee, of which the Archbishop of York is the chairman, have decided that the memorial shall take the form of a scholarship, and also a tablet to be erected in Bridlington Priory Church.

An organ recital was given on Tuesday afternoon in the Temple Church by Dr. E. J. Hopkins, the organist, on the occasion of the 700th anniversary of the consecration of the church by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, 1185.

Dr. Temple, the Bishop designate of London, on Saturday last, and the Archbishop of Canterbury on Sunday, in Westminster Abbey, directed the opening services in connection with the Mission which is being conducted this week in north and west London.

The Rev. Brooke Lambert, Vicar of Greenwich, preached in Westbourne Park Baptist Chapel on Sunday night, at the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Clifford, the pastor, and the offerings collected were devoted to the London Mission now being carried on from Church centres.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have given a site whereon a new Norwich Diocesan Training College for Schoolmistresses is to be built. The college is to be erected in compliance with the requirements of the Education Department, the existing one having been condemned.

An offering of £1000 has been sent to the Vicar of Teddington, by a donor who does not wish his name made public. It is to be used in aid of the new church buildings. This is the second offering of £1000 made to the church since the Vicar's arrival in Teddington. Another anonymous donor has sent £200 for the purpose of improving and decorating the chancel of the parish church.

Both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury reassembled on Tuesday. In the Upper House resolutions expressing regret at the loss the House and the Church have sustained by the death of the late Bishop of London and the resignation of the Bishop of Lincoln were passed. The Lower House was mainly occupied with a discussion on the report of a committee on fallen women.

The Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Durham, and Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., were present on the 3rd inst. at the dedication of the last portion of St. Luke's Church, Chesterton, Cambridge, and spoke at the luncheon. The Bishop of Durham referred to the difficulty in the diocese in keeping pace with the ever-increasing demand for church accommodation. He wished he had a Cambridge University, with its many voluntary workers, in proximity to some of the towns in his diocese.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Chester consecrated a new church at Warburton, Cheshire. The church has been erected at a cost of £7000. The picturesque old Church of St. Mereburgh, which will now cease to be the parish church, bears the site date of 1645. The Rector is the Rev. Geoffrey Egerton; who was nominated to the living by Mr. Rowland Egerton Warburton, of Arley Hall, Cheshire, at whose expense the new church has been erected.

Attention is called to an advertisement in another column, from which it will be seen how inadequate has been the response to what has proved to have been the last public appeal put forward by the late Bishop of London for rescue work in the London Mission. Money is especially needed for that most trying and difficult work—the rescue of the fallen. Many devoted ladies are ready to help, but the providing of homes, both temporary and permanent, is costly. Will any of our readers send donations to the treasurer, the Rev. A. J. Ingram, 20, Finsbury-square, E.C.?

M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, presided last Saturday night at the annual dinner in aid of the French Hospital and Dispensary, Leicester-place. Subscriptions amounting to £1200 were announced.

The silver medal awarded by the jurors of the International Health Exhibition to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes was on Tuesday presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, as its president for over forty years, by Mr. Alfred Alewood, secretary, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last committee meeting of that society, proposed by Rev. Canon Nisbet, and carried unanimously.

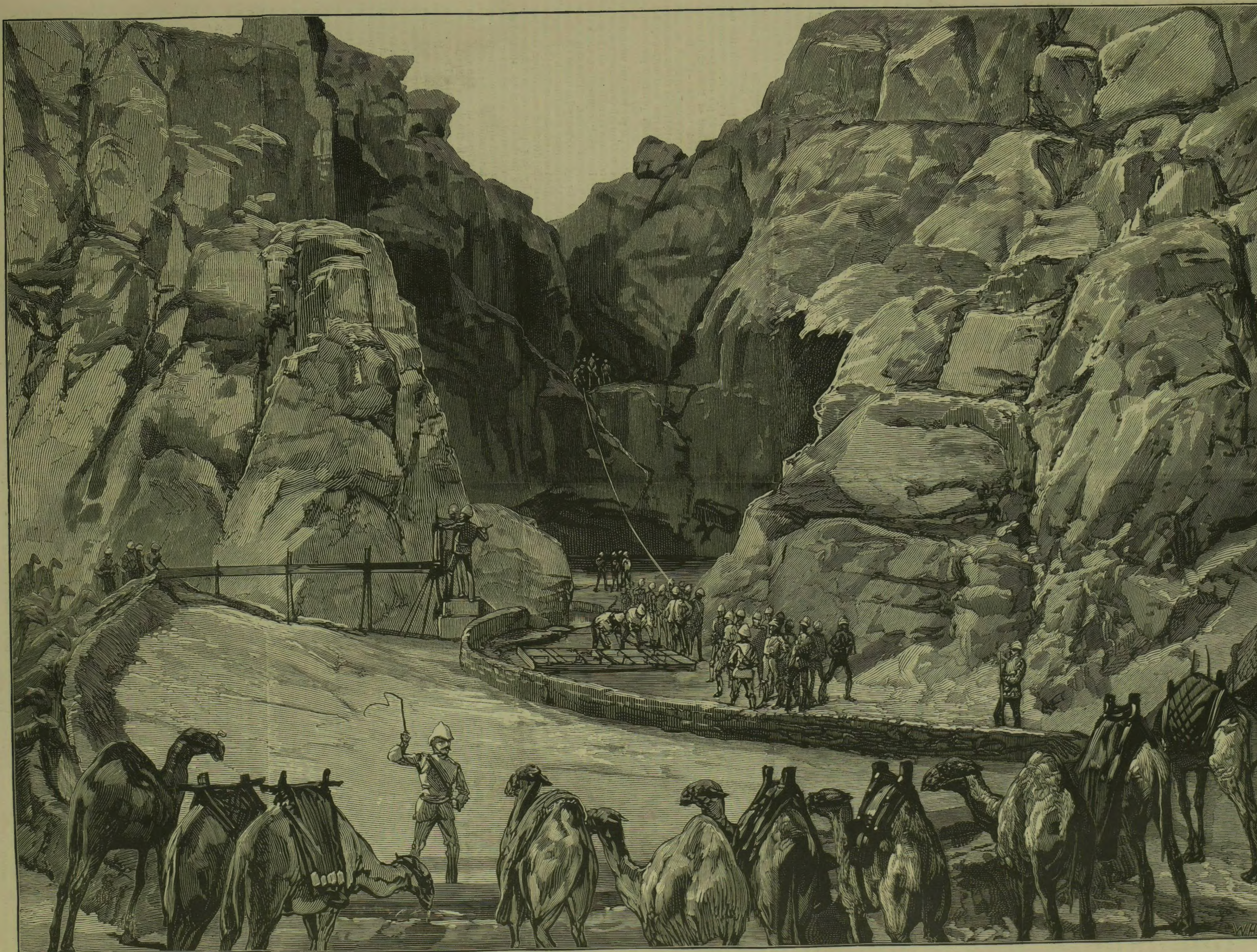
The number of live stock and the quantity of fresh meat shipped weekly to this country from the United States and Canada continues on a very large scale. The arrivals at Liverpool during the past week from the above-named countries were in excess of any preceding week since the beginning of the year. The total imports amounted to 2069 cattle, 12,805 quarters of sheep, 2184 carcasses of mutton, and 100 hogs.

In London last week 2806 births and 1592 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 101 and the deaths 473 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. There were 41 deaths from smallpox, 16 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, and 41 from whooping-cough. The 41 fatal cases of smallpox did not include 19 deaths of London residents from this disease recorded in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals.

We learn that an error occurred last week in our account of the parentage of the gallant General Sir Herbert Stewart. His father, the Rev. Edward Stewart, of Sparsholt Rectory, Hampshire, was there described as an Irish clergyman, whereas, in fact, he was very much Scotch, being grandson of the seventh Earl of Galloway; he was son of the Hon. Edward Richard Stewart, who was brother to George, eighth Earl of Galloway, and also to Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, K.C.B., who commanded a division throughout the Peninsular War, and who raised the Rifle Brigade; whilst the mother of the Rev. Edward Stewart was the Lady Katherine Charteris, sister of the seventh Earl of Wemyss. The mother of Sir Herbert Stewart was an Irish lady, Louisa Anne, daughter of C. J. Herbert, Esq., of Muckcross Abbey, Killarney.



THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.—GAKDUL WELLS, ON THE DESERT MARCH: PASSING WATER DOWN TO THE TROOPS FROM THE UPPER WELL.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.—ON THE DESERT MARCH: LOWER WELL AT THE WELLS OF GAKDUL.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

There are two plays, at any rate, that are never played to empty benches. When all else fails, the experienced manager cannot go far wrong when he puts up "Hamlet" or "The School for Scandal." Sheridan's immortal comedy has once more been selected for a run of popularity, and it may now be seen to considerable advantage at the Prince's Theatre, thanks to the enterprise and good taste of Mrs. Langtry. It is a matter of history that one of the most brilliant revivals of this play occurred at the Prince of Wales's Theatre during the management of the Bancrofts, and it is equally well known that it had an extraordinary run of good luck at the Vaudeville some years ago, soon after Mr. Thorne assumed the managerial seat. We remember the first chiefly on account of its luxury of appointment; the last, by reason of the excellence of the cast. Here, at the Prince's, we have a judicious mixture of the two celebrated revivals. Mr. Charles Coghlan comes to play Charles Surface, with his own charm of style and admirable comedy spirit, bringing with him, from the pretty little band-box theatre in the Tottenham-court-road, recollections of the minuet, the assemblies, the fashions, the customs, and the minute detail of society life in the last century. Whilst, on the other hand, we have artists like William Farren, with his father's traditions at his fingers' ends for Sir Peter, a rich, spirited, and most admirable performance; Mrs. Arthur Stirling for Mrs. Candour, Mr. A. Wood for Crabtree, and Mr. F. Everill a capital Sir Oliver Surface. It will thus be seen that Mrs. Langtry is anxious to associate herself with the best art that can be obtained in these days, when comedy is for the most part presented in a haphazard fashion. Much has been said recently of the doubtful advantage of first-night criticism, and we have had endless discussions as to how far art is injured by the inevitable hurry of publicity. But, whether new plays or revivals are criticised on the first night or not, the experienced eye and the trained judgment can easily see how far the little difficulties of a first production are temporary, and how far they will permanently disfigure the work under discussion. There were no doubt grave misfortunes connected with the first performance of the "School for Scandal." The play began late, and was started at a snail's pace. The waits were interminably long. The scenes were curiously divided. The audience was puzzled by the continual dropping of those abominable things known as tableaux curtains; the minor characters were, as a rule, indifferently played; and we certainly missed that finish, punctuality, order, and style that are associated with our first comedy theatres.

But, for all that, it was easy to see that the defects were merely temporary. It is as unjust to ridicule such a revival as contemptible because of the accidental slips of a disorganised first night, as it is to go harping on the fact that Mrs. Langtry is handsomely dressed, and thereby implying that the audiences of the future are asked to see costumes and not comedy. Such comments as these are utterly misleading. The waits, the litches, the disorder, and the dullness of a first representation like this can be easily remedied; and, when they are, is it not at least charitable on the part of those who understand what acting is, to recommend a visit to a playhouse that can show a Sir Peter like Mr. William Farren, a Charles Surface like Mr. Coghlan, a Sir Oliver like Mr. Everill, all of whom give tone and health to the best scenes in the play, and who cannot fail by their example to put a little life and heart into their frightened or listless companions? And as to the dresses worn by Mrs. Langtry, about which so much fuss is made. If she is well dressed, and in accordance with the fashion of the period, so is everyone else. She does not stand out alone, the centre of a shabby crew. It is not her fault that she has distinction and style. No; the old play is quite as well dressed and mounted as it ought to be; the rout, with its crowds of dancers and loungers, is amply sufficient for the purpose, and the supper scene of Charles is thoroughly in accordance with the temper of the play, and of the age in which it was written.

Mrs. Langtry's Lady Teazle is to me a very interesting study. She avoids, for the most part, old business and tradition when she cannot feel the importance of them. Her comedy scenes are full of life and nature. Her cooing with Sir Peter is never loud, vulgar, or hoydenish. She dances a minuet as to the manner born; and whether supposed to have been brought up in the country or not, the new Lady Teazle has evidently soon acquired a taste of town manners. It is just the sort of woman, in fact, socially considered, who would have attracted a precise and particular old bachelor like Sir Peter. He could never have tolerated for one instant a wearisome fidget. His wife must before all things be a lady, and this is clearly Mrs. Langtry's view. I wish, on the other hand, she could appear to feel the pathos of the screen scene more than she appears to do. Her tones were not sufficiently sincere, either in her humiliation before Sir Peter or her disgust at the conduct of Joseph the hypocrite. A Lady Teazle, to succeed here, must be lost in her abandonment to the situation. She must feel the position, or she will never be able to make it effective. Anyhow, Mrs. Langtry has already shown us good work far in advance of anything she has given before, and her industry will in the end be rewarded with inevitable success. I confess that I do not understand Mr. Beerbohm Tree's reading of Joseph Surface. The man was no vulgar hypocrite, it is true; he did not wear his deceit on his sleeve; there was something extremely subtle in his humbug. He was what modern ladies call "very deep"; but I, for one, never conceived him to be a fantastic, somewhat indolent creature, who could scarcely take the trouble to carry on an intrigue, or had not the method of expressing passion. Lady Teazle is, at any rate, fascinated by him, or there is no meaning in the play; but there is little in the new Joseph to suggest the subtle lady-killer. For, of course, Joseph Surface has his one chance of showing his real nature. He may deceive society and Sir Peter, but when he is left alone with Lady Teazle in her library, then the real man comes out. If the serpent is not shown here, fangs and all, the difficulty in which Lady Teazle is placed is not apparent. A good acting scene goes for nothing. But, after all, it is the one difficult character in the whole range of comedy. Mr. John Clayton got nearest to it, years ago, at the Vaudeville; but never in our time has it been quite satisfactorily played. All the opening scenes of the play were ruined and made ineffective by the "under-acting" that is now so much in fashion. If managers only knew the folly of the policy of intrusting good dialogue to those who cannot understand it to begin with, and have no method of delivering it afterwards, they would spare the patience of their audience. An uninteresting actress or an inarticulate actor in subordinate scenes does more damage than can be easily remedied. And when a play begins with yawns it requires a genius to pick it up again. The modern school of acting has its merits, but the young actor or actress of the period is, as a rule, totally at sea in old comedy. They dawdle, they do not act; they mumble, they do not speak. Success is obtained by an electric communication between artist and audience. The audience is ever on the alert, but the artist is too often stupid or sulky—or both.

C. S.

MUSIC.

Mr. Walter Bache's annual grand orchestral concert at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week, was a specialty occurring too late for more than brief mention until now. Mr. Bache has, for some years, been a strong and practical advocate for the claims of Liszt to rank as a great composer. Many of his important works have been given—some for the first time in this country—at Mr. Bache's concerts, thus affording opportunities for judgment thereon that should be welcomed by all, whether admirers or not of the remarkable compositions of one of the most remarkable men of recent times. Last week's concert included a fine performance of one of Liszt's most elaborate works, his symphony in illustration of Dante's "Divine Commedia." This had before been given at one of Mr. W. Gutz's orchestral concerts, and was noticed at the time. The music of the first part, "Inferno," contains much that is wild and eccentric even beyond the limits that might be conceded for such a subject; in the next divisions, "Purgatorio" and "Paradiso," there are some pleasing passages, especially those suggestive of the loves of Paolo and Francesca da Rimini; and the close—with female choir singing the Magnificat to a Gregorian chant, and ending with "Hosanna, Hallelujah"—is impressive. The symphony altogether, however, is lengthened to a degree not justified by its musical interest. Mr. Bache played Liszt's first Piano-forte Concerto (in E flat) with much success; and the same composer's "Scène Dramatique," "Jeanne d'Arc au bûcher" (well sung by Mdlle. Alice Barbi); an "Angelus" for stringed instruments; the march, "Die heiligen drei Könige," from "Christus"; and the orchestral arrangement of the popular "Rakoczy" march (with which the concert began), made up a representative selection from the works of Franz Liszt. With the exception of the concerto (directed by Mr. Dannreuther), the performances were conducted by Mr. Bache. The band and choir were on an extensive and efficient scale.

At last week's concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society—the seventh performance of the fourteenth season—Mr. Mackenzie's oratorio, "The Rose of Sharon," was given for the first time in that locality. The work, it will be remembered, was commissioned for the Norwich Festival of October last, when it was produced with great success, having been soon afterwards performed at St. James's Hall, the Crystal Palace, and elsewhere, with a similar result. In last week's performance, Miss Griswold (the American soprano) sang the music of the Salomite with much refinement, that of the Beloved having been rendered with earnest feeling by Mr. B. McGuckin. As on a former occasion elsewhere, Miss Hilda Wilson sang the contralto music with fine effect—Mr. W. Mills having displayed progress in the important passages for Solomon. The choral and orchestral performances were worthy of the society. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The Monday Popular Concert of this week included the last appearance here this season of Madame Norman-Néruda. At the afternoon performance of to-day (Saturday) Herr Joachim is to appear for the first time this season.

Mr. John Boosey's attractive "London Ballad Concerts" are approaching the close of their nineteenth season, nine performances of the series having now been given. This week's concert included the last appearance here of Madame Trebelli, whose fine singing has been a special feature on previous occasions.

Mr. Anton Hartvigson—a pianist of exceptional skill—gave a recital at Prince's Hall on Wednesday, when his programme comprised specimens of the classical and brilliant styles.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts are resumed this week, with the eleventh performance of the twenty-ninth series.

Mr. William Carter will celebrate St. Valentine's Day this (Saturday) evening by one of his grand national concerts at the Royal Albert Hall. Mr. Sims Reeves and other eminent artists are announced to appear.

Ash Wednesday will be celebrated by a grand performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby.

The Bach Choir will give its first concert of the year next Thursday evening at St. James's Hall.

ART NOTES.

In the collection of sketches made by Mr. Pownoll Williams, now on view at Mr. McLean's Gallery in the Haymarket, there is greater variety than the artist has hitherto displayed in his work. For once, he has—partially, at least—broken away from Italy, and shows, side by side, his appreciation of the Upper Thames and of the Riviera. Our chief complaint, perhaps a strange one, is that the two districts should have so much in common—that is, on Mr. Pownoll Williams's canvas. It is pleasant to think, but difficult to believe, that the atmosphere of Mentone and Pangbourne is so similar as to represent distant outlines, evening shadows, and even foliage, with so little appreciable difference. Possibly, the exceptional summer through which we have passed last year may be the explanation of this miracle. Our other difference of opinion with Mr. P. Williams regards his treatment of light as seen through the trees, wherein he differs *totally* (to use an appropriate expression) from the greatest masters of landscape painting in Italy, Holland, or England. We do not wish to say this in any depreciatory sense, for every artist must see with his own eyes, and not with those of any forerunner, great or small. The most ambitious work in the whole series is "The Silver Thames" (50), which, in spite of its golden haze, really admirably rendered, is not the most successful work in the room; whilst the "Mill Pool at Mapledurham" (44) just misses being a great success by the excessive strength with which the trees are rendered. When dealing with foliage on the Riviera, as in the case of "The Olive-Tree at Sunset" (30) and "On a Grey Day" (31), Mr. Pownoll Williams is more at his ease; and, although the latter suggests somewhat crudely the conventional olive-tree of stage decoration, there is no reason to suppose it to be otherwise than truthful. "Winter Calm" (11), a study of amber clouds over an amber sea, is, in all respects, a bold and original treatment of the Mediterranean as it is to be seen sometimes towards the close of a bright winter's day; and it should be compared with two other evening studies (62 and 63), which hang on the opposite wall, in each of which the artist shows great delicacy of feeling combined with deftness of hand.

At a meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy held in Edinburgh on Tuesday, Mr. Clark Stanton, sculptor, Edinburgh, was elected an Academician.

At the February examination at the Inner Temple, on the subjects in which instruction has been given by the tutors of the Inn, the masters of the Bench have awarded pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each to the undermentioned students:—Common Law, Mr. P. G. S. Payne; Equity, Mr. A. J. Walter; Real Property Law, Mr. E. E. H. Brydges.

CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

A decided change has taken place in the tendency of the Money Market, which is now much firmer, rates having risen, mainly in response to the unfortunate turn which affairs in the Sudan have taken and to the rapid absorption of cash as the result of the revenue collections. Present appearances are, in consequence, against the realisation of the expectations lately indulged in to the effect that another reduction in the Bank rate of discount was imminent. Outside quotations have approached more closely to the official minimum, and the foreign exchanges have as a result moved in our favour, with the probability of gold being attracted to this country very shortly, as on the Continent the value of money is very low. In the Stock Exchange the general tone has been greatly influenced by the intelligence of the fall of Khartoum, and the upward movement, which had begun to assert itself, was immediately reversed on the news becoming known, a severe fall taking place nearly all down the list of securities. The Funds lost ground to the extent of fully 1 per cent, and, of course, Egyptian Government stocks suffered a material reduction, while the depreciation spread to home railways as well as to other securities. The instructions given to Lord Wolseley have, however, since restored confidence to a large extent, and some of the decline has been recovered. Amidst the general weakness, a noteworthy feature was the steadiness of Colonial Government stocks. Only 3 per cent is given for deposits at call, and 3½ per cent for money at notice, whereas at current quotations Colonial Government loans yield about 3½ to 4 per cent per annum.

From the statement of liabilities and assets issued by Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., it appears that on the 31st ult. the paid-up capital was £1,000,000; the reserve fund, £500,000; current and deposit accounts, £9,459,627; and liabilities on account of acceptances, &c., £1,167,579; making in all £10,959,627; against which there was cash in hand and at the Bank of England to the amount of £1,313,573; money at call and short notice, £1,564,000; investments, £2,757,785; discounts, &c., £5,224,269; and bank premises, £100,000. The chief point in the accounts is the large amount of investments, represented by £1,470,000 of Consols, £461,505 of other securities bearing the British guarantee, £637,680 of Indian and Colonial Government securities, and £188,600 of securities of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Among purely metropolitan banking companies, Glyn's, therefore, ranks about fourth in size. The London and Westminster comes first, the London Joint-Stock second, and the Union of London third.

Without even hinting of through whom the loss has been made, the directors of the Merchant Banking Company of London report that since July last, when an interim dividend of 3 per cent was paid, the company have suffered such a disaster that the whole reserved fund of £100,000 has been swept away, together with the profit on the year's business (say, £45,000), a balance of £13,276 left over from 1883; and there is, even after these absorptions, a debit balance to go into 1885 of £28,000, of which, however, £11,250 was paid on interim dividend. A call of £1 per share is made.

All the leading home railway companies, with the exception of the Metropolitan District, have now announced their dividends, the Midland paying 5½ per cent per annum, compared with 6½ for the second half of 1883; the London and North-Western, 7½ compared with 8; the London, Chatham, and Dover their full preference dividend, as was the case for the corresponding period; the Great Northern 6 per cent per annum, or at the same rate as for the second half of 1883, and the Great Western 7 per cent per annum, compared with 7½.

Another dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum has been announced by the London General Omnibus Company, which favourable rate of distribution is rendered all the more satisfactory because of the increasing competition which the undertaking has had to contend against. That this result has only been obtained by a considerably increased service is patent by the fact that the average fare for each passenger carried was 2.04d. last half-year, compared with 2.17d. in the second half of 1883, when the dividend was 10 per cent per annum. The exceptionally low price of provender contributed in no small degree to the above result, the average cost of feeding and bedding each stud being £142 for the six months, or £6 per stud less than during the corresponding half-year. Shareholders of both omnibus and tramway companies have had a favourable half year, taken as a whole, thus forming a conspicuous exception to the general experience.

Judgment has been given in favour of the Pisco to Yca bondholders with respect to their claim to priority in the distribution of certain funds accruing from the proceeds of sales of Peruvian guano. This decision is a most important one, as by it the amount left for distribution amongst the Peruvian bondholders will be very small. It has, however, been decided by the Peruvian bondholders' committee to present an appeal to the House of Lords against this decision. Peruvian stocks have naturally receded in value on this result.

Reference was made in this column last week to the financial position of several of the dock companies. Since then the Southampton Company have issued their report, from which it appears that negotiations have been in progress having for their object the construction of deeper water accommodation, in order to give better facilities to the large ships now resorting to the docks, as well as to attract others. The Corporation of Southampton have promoted a bill in Parliament to enable them to borrow money and to lend money to the Dock Company upon favourable terms, and although the shareholders have not accepted the terms, the Corporation are in the hopes that arrangements may be made which will be of mutual benefit.

T. S.

Mr. John L. Child will give his third recital of the present series at St. George's Hall next Thursday evening, on which occasion the selection from "Macbeth," with Locke's music, which was received with enthusiasm last season, will form the second part of the programme.

Madame Essipoff, the Russian pianiste, joined several members of the Liverpool Lyric Society last week in a concert given in the Music-Room of the School for the Blind in Hardman-street, the audience being pupils of that institution. A number of glees were sung by Messrs. Hardy, Cleaver, Hornby, and Vickery; recitations were given by Mr. Naffel; and Madame Essipoff's performance of varied examples of piano-forte music was followed with the keenest interest.

The marriage of Sir Henry Gratton Bellew, 5th Dragoon Guards, with Lady Sophia Forbes took place on Wednesday morning at St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Newtown-forbes, county Longford. The bride, who was given away by her father, the Earl of Granard, wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, sprays of orange-blossoms, lilies of the valley, and shamrock, and a Brussels lace veil. The bridegroom wore the uniform of his regiment. The bridesmaids—Ladies Eva and Margaret Forbes, Miss Gratton Bellew, and Miss Langdale—wore pale blue plush dresses with toques to match, and gold bangles with pearl and sapphire beads, the gift of the bridegroom. The best man was Captain Shaw, 5th Dragoon Guards, who was in uniform.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 10

A British tourist, passing along the boulevard yesterday afternoon with his wife, was surprised to see the Place de l'Opéra held by troops and police, and the foot-paths occupied by crowds of patient gapers. The British tourist inquired at a newspaper kiosk, and, as I passed, I heard him tell his wife that the woman in the kiosk had said that something was going to happen, but what it was she did not know. This seems to be a fair statement of French affairs at the present moment: something is going to happen, but nobody knows what. It is difficult even to say what has happened. Yesterday, for instance, what was the meaning of all that display of cavalry and infantry and dusky policemen. A newspaper announced some days ago that the Anarchists were to hold a "grand meeting des affamés," or a "starvation meeting," on the Place de l'Opéra, on Monday; and handbills were distributed inviting the 250,000 workmen out of employ to come and exhibit their rags and misery in presence of the splendour of the rich—that is to say, at the foot of Carpeaux's group, "La Danse." The police arrested several Anarchists before Monday; and at two o'clock on the appointed day the troops were kept ready in the barracks of Paris; strong battalions of police were massed in and around the Opéra; the whole Place was occupied by infantry soldiers, placed at intervals of a yard or two, with grounded arms; while a squadron of cavalry was stationed in the courtyard of the Opéra. This display of force caused people to imagine that something was really about to happen, and the crowd grew thicker and thicker; only it was not a crowd of Anarchists or of workmen out of work. It was a crowd of idlers, boulevardiers, gapers, and *badands* of all kinds—one of those essentially Parisian crowds such as you see loitering over the bridges on the Seine watching an old woman washing a poodle. The Anarchists made absolutely no manifestation. At five o'clock the police received orders to disperse the crowd; then there was a rush and some hooting and hissing, and a certain amount of damage done in the neighbouring cafés. At half-past six the crowd was charged by the cavalry, sabre in hand, and the boulevards cleared from the Opéra as far as the Crédit Lyonnais. What little manifestation there really was took place elsewhere. In the Rue Lafayette a band of some few score revolutionaries broke the window of a gun-shop and stole half a dozen revolvers; in the Rue d'Allemagne a baker's shop was pillaged, and on the Boulevard Poissonnière a chair was flung through the window of a clock-shop. The manifestation of yesterday was made not by the Anarchists, but by the Government, which at the end of the day scored some forty arrests. In reality, the only people who profited by the events of yesterday were the keepers of the cafés in the neighbourhood of the Opéra. Paris, of course, will suffer, for although the sight of cavalry and infantry charging the mob may reassure the French bourgeois, it will most decidedly frighten away the foreigner, who is not accustomed to street fighting and to shops suddenly closed when the projectiles begin to fly.

Unfortunately, this abortive manifestation leaves matters precisely where they were. Thousands of men are out of work, the streets of Paris are infested by beggars, and the amount of misery here is enormous. The serious revolutionaries naturally take advantage of this state of things to maintain a constant state of alarm; and further manifestations are announced as lugubrious interludes in the Carnival.

The discussion of the bill relative to the proposed tax on cereals and imported cattle occupied the greater part of the time of the Chamber last week, and promises to be very lengthy, for no less than forty-nine orators have put their names down. The debate naturally turns upon the questions of Free Trade and Protection. Hitherto, the only point upon which all are agreed is that agriculture in France is in a desperate condition, and that some means must be found to enable the farmers to continue their trade, in spite of foreign competition and in spite of the increasing dearness of labour, owing to the migration of the country people into the large towns. The Parliamentary Commission has proposed a duty of three francs on every hectolitre of imported grain.

In the course of the sitting of Thursday the Chamber discussed a proposition of M. Tony Revillon relative to a grant of twenty-five millions for distribution amongst the workmen out of employ. The demand of "urgency" was refused by 237 votes against 112, and the proposal referred to the Budget Committee. A resolution of M. Revillon, requesting the Government to begin immediately the public works provided for by the Budget of 1885, was adopted unanimously.

The pale-faced newspaper boys have been making the boulevard re-echo during the past few days with the great victory of Lang-Son, and some of the journalists have had the bad taste to contrast the doubtful successes of the French in Tonquin with the reverses of the English in Egypt. Another specimen of bad taste is a melodrama in five acts, "Les Français au Tonkin," played last night at the Théâtre du Château d'Eau. The traitor is an Englishman; the hero of the piece is Commander Rivière, whose remains were buried in Paris only a few days ago; and the principal scenes are the taking of Soutay and Hanoi. This ignoble parody of the French Army has, of course, nothing in common either with literature or with dramatic art.

M. Edmond du Sommerard, member of the Institute, curator of the Cluny Museum, died last week, at the age of sixty-eight. He was the son and successor of Alexander du Sommerard, who, at a time when Greek and Roman art was alone accepted in France, devoted his fortune and thirty years of his life to collecting objects of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance, and forming that unique collection which now constitutes the Cluny Museum. M. Edmond du Sommerard was an archaeologist and antiquary of great distinction, an active member of all the great artistic societies of Paris, and Commissioner-General of France at the Universal Exhibition of London and Vienna.

In anticipation of further disturbances on the part of the Voltairian students, M. Caro's philosophy lecture at the Sorbonne has been suspended.

The British Chamber of Commerce held its annual banquet at the Hôtel Continental last night. Amongst the guests were MM. Leroy-Beaulieu, Jules Simon, and Rouvier, Minister of Commerce, and other eminent French free-traders. M. Leroy-Beaulieu remarked that commercial crises occurred periodically both under the régime of Free Trade and under that of Protection, and that at the present moment Protectionist countries, like Spain and Russia, were more severely tried than Free Trade countries. M. Jules Simon hoped, in no distant future, to see Europe transformed into one vast workshop, in which each nation would have its specialty.

T. C.

The Italian Ministers decided last Saturday that immediate action in favour of England in the Sudan was desirable. An Italian transport has left Naples for Port Said with nearly a thousand men, besides artillery and provisions, and another vessel has left Spezia with a hundred thousand rations for the same destination.

The Emperor William put in an appearance for a short time at the Crown Prince's ball, wearing, besides his Prussian orders, the ribbon of the Garter, in honour of the Crown Princess.—The Reichstag has decided against the participation of Germany in the forthcoming Antwerp Exhibition.—Another ironclad corvette of the cruiser class was added to the German Navy at Kiel on the 7th inst. Prince William of Prussia, the Emperor's grandson, who launched the vessel, named it the *Alexandrine*, after the Dowager Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, his Majesty's surviving sister. Afterwards, at an official banquet, the Prince eulogised the past exploits of the Imperial Navy and predicted well of its future.—The convicts Reinswald and Kuchler, who attempted to assassinate the German Emperor at the Niederwald, were executed at Halle last Saturday morning.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has passed the Estimates for 1885 by 229 against 140 votes.—In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, a Ministerial Bill was introduced, establishing a system of insurance making provision for working-men in the event of sickness incapacitating them for work.

A ball given at St. Petersburg on Tuesday, at the British Embassy there, was honoured by the presence of the Emperor and Empress.—The following Imperial ukase appears in the official *Gazette* restricting the Imperial title borne by members and relatives of the reigning family in Russia. It decrees that the sons, brothers, daughters, sisters, and also grandchildren of Emperors in the direct male line, be entitled Grand Dukes, Grand Duchesses, and Imperial Highnesses, and that the great-grandchildren of Emperors in the male line be called Highnesses, Dukes, and Duchesses of the Imperial blood.

It is stated at Ottawa that Colonel Williams, a member of the Dominion Parliament, has tendered his services, and those of a regiment 600 strong, to be selected from the Canadian militia, for garrison duty in England; and that Captain Pouliot has offered to raise a regiment of French Canadian Volunteers for service in Egypt or elsewhere.—We learn that the Dominion Government has resolved to prepare special laws for preventing Canada from being made a base for dynamite operations against England.—The Governor-General of Canada, in council, has accepted the portrait of the Marquis of Lorne, which Mr. Millais, R.A., lately forwarded for presentation to the national gallery of the Dominion.

Intelligence from St. Paul de Loanda, dated Jan. 15, says that the Portuguese occupy the mouth of the Congo, where they have four war-vessels.

A Sydney telegram dated Feb. 7 says:—The sculling-match between Hanlan and Clifford took place to-day over the championship course on the Paramatta river. The attendance was enormous, every point of vantage on the river and on the steamers being crowded with spectators. Both men were in excellent condition. Hanlan went away from his man, and won pretty much as he liked by six lengths.

THE COURT.

It is announced in the Court Circular that the lamentable intelligence of the fall of Khartoum caused profound sorrow to her Majesty, who anxiously awaits further news as to the fate of General Gordon. Sir John and Lady Cowell visited Miss Gordon and her two sisters to express to them the Queen's sympathy in their sorrow and painful suspense. Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg dined with her Majesty on Friday last week. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out last Saturday afternoon, attended by Lady Waterpark. The Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, and the members of the Royal household attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Vicar of St. Peter's, Brompton, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, officiated. The Marquis of Hartington arrived at Osborne and had an audience of the Queen, and afterwards had the honour of dining with her Majesty. General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby had also the honour of being invited. Prince Louis of Battenberg visited her Majesty on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Tuesday was the forty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Queen with the Prince Consort, the ceremony having taken place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on Feb. 10, 1840. Lady Cust, the widow of Sir Leopold Cust, Bart., has been selected by the Queen for the vacant post of Woman of the Bedchamber.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levées at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, March 2, and on Saturday, March 14.

The Prince of Wales is still at Cannes. He has visited the Villa Nevada, where the Duke of Albany died. On Thursday week he was present at a fête given by Lady Murray at the Villa Victoria. While driving thither the carriage ran against a heap of stones. One of the shafts was broken, but no further damage was caused; and another carriage having been sent for, his Royal Highness proceeded to the fête. Yesterday week the Prince dined at the Villa Iola Bella, a large number of guests being invited to meet his Royal Highness. A grand dinner was given last Saturday evening by Princess Sagan, at which the Prince was present. The other guests were the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, the Comte de Gontaut-Biron, the Duchesse de Luynes, Captain Perceval, Mr. Saville, Comte Lareinty, and the Marquis de Gallifet. The town band played a selection of music during dinner. The Prince dined on Monday at the residence of the Duchesse de Luynes, and afterwards witnessed a regatta and some pigeon shooting. In the evening he was present at a fête given by the Duke of Mecklenburg. On Tuesday the Prince was a spectator of the Battle of Flowers, an episode of the Carnival fêtes at Cannes. The Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended by Miss Knollys and Sir Dighton Probyn, were present at Divine service at Sandringham church on Sunday morning. The Rev. J. A. F. Hervey, Vicar, officiated. The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Osmanié Order on Prince Albert Victor of Wales. Prince George of Wales is to complete his gunnery and torpedo education on board her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, at Portsmouth.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, who was accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, on the 5th inst. opened a bazaar at the Manor Rooms, Hackney, in aid of the Schools and Mission House Building Fund of St. Barnabas, Homerton.

An exhibition of canaries and British and foreign cage birds was opened at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and remained on view to Thursday.

Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon attained his eighty-seventh year on Wednesday, he having been born on Feb. 11, 1798. He is the oldest Judge on the Bench, and since the resignation of the late Vice-Chancellor Hall, in 1882, has become the last of the Vice-Chancellors. Sir James Bacon has been over fifteen years on the Bench, and is therefore entitled to a retiring pension should he resign.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROBERT PHILLIMORE, BART.

Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., of The Coppice, Shipplake, Oxon, late Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and of the Court of Arches, died on the 4th inst., aged seventy-four. He was the second son of the late Dr. Joseph Phillimore, of Shipplake, Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, was called to the Bar in 1841, and appointed Queen's Advocate and knighted in 1862. In 1867, he became Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and sworn of the Privy Council; in 1875 he was made a Judge of the High Court of Justice, and in 1881 created a Baronet. Sir Robert was a great authority on English Ecclesiastical Law. He married, Dec. 19, 1814, Charlotte, daughter of Mr. John Denison, of Ossington Hall, Notts, and sister of John Evelyn, Viscount Ossington, by whom he leaves one son, now Sir Walter George Frank Phillimore, second Baronet, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln, and three daughters. Sir Robert was M.P. for Tavistock from 1853 to 1857. A Portrait of Sir Robert Phillimore is presented in this Number of our Journal.

CARDINAL MACCABE.

Cardinal MacCabe died on the 11th inst., at Dublin, after a few hours' illness, aged sixty-nine. The late Cardinal was a native of Dublin, and his pastoral life was spent in the diocese. In 1877 he became coadjutor to Cardinal Cullen, and in the following year, on the Cardinal's death, succeeded to the Metropolitan See. In 1882 he received the Cardinal's biretta and hat himself. During the distress of 1881 he worked on the Mansion House Relief Committee with Archbishop Trench. He was a staunch Loyalist, and for his disapproval of certain phases of the Land League he incurred popular odium.

SIR THOMAS NELSON.

Sir Thomas James Nelson, the City Solicitor, died suddenly on the 7th inst., at his residence, The Grove, Hampton Wick, in his fifty-ninth year. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Nelson, of Mark House, Walshamstow, received his education at the City of London School, was admitted a solicitor in 1848, and practised in the City until 1862, when he succeeded to the office of City Solicitor, which office he held up to the time of his death. To him the opening of Epping Forest is mainly owing. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1880. He was one of her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London and a J.P. for Kingston-on-Thames. He married, 1850, Emma Louisa, only daughter of Mr. William H. Mullens, of Broom Hall, Teddington, and leaves several children.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, one of the inventors of the basic Bessemer process, on the 1st inst.

Major-General Thomas Pierce, of the Bengal Staff Corps (retired), on the 3rd inst., at Rhyl, aged fifty-seven years. He served in the Punjab campaigns of 1845-6 and 1848-9.

Colonel Freer, commanding the Halifax Regimental Depot, suddenly, on the 20th ult., in his fifty-seventh year. He had seen service in India, and was wounded at Delhi.

Mr. Edward Bilke, of Chester-square, at his residence at Bromley, Kent, in his eighty-seventh year. He was of an exceedingly benevolent disposition, known for his numerous charities, and occasional princely donations to hospitals.

Colonel William F. F. Waller, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, and late of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, in his forty-fifth year. He entered the Army in 1857, and in 1858 gained the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at the capture of Gwalior.

Surgeon-General Thomas C. O'Leary, in his sixty-third year. He entered the service in 1847, and served with the 68th Light Infantry at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, receiving the Crimean and Turkish medals and the fifth class of the Order of the Medjidie.

Mr. Charles Anthony, recently, aged eighty-one, the proprietor of the *Hereford Times*, which he founded fifty-three years ago, taking part in its production to the day of his death. Mr. Anthony was Mayor of Hereford for several years in succession.

The Rev. Dawson William Turner, D.C.L., on the 29th ult., at Charing-cross Hospital, of which institution he was a governor. He held for many years the head-mastership of the Royal Institution School at Liverpool, and was the author of a number of educational works.

Mr. Colin Minton Campbell, the head of the famous Minton pottery, on the 8th inst., after a long illness, at his residence, Woodseat, near Uttoxeter. Mr. Minton Campbell sat in the House of Commons for North Staffordshire from 1874 until 1880 as a Conservative, and he was for ten years the chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway Company.

Mr. Robert Vaughan Tidman, on the 4th inst., aged forty-nine, at his residence, Lee, Kent. Mr. Tidman, the eldest surviving son of the Rev. Arthur Tidman, D.D., and nephew of the Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., was Deputy Lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets and an Hon. Sec. of the Charity Organisation Society.

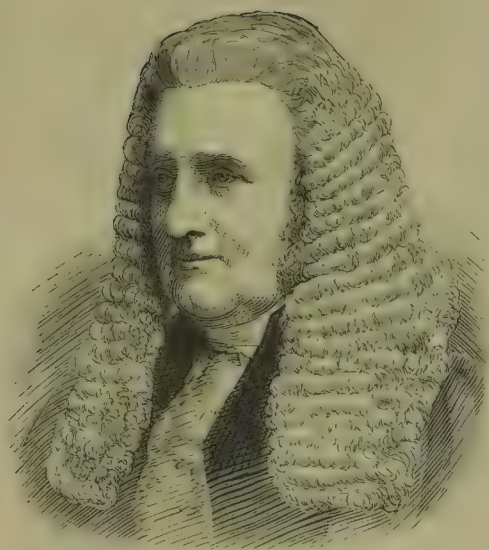
Colonel William Leader Maberley, who successively represented Westbury, Northampton, and Shaftesbury in the unreformed House of Commons, and was the first member returned in 1832 for the newly enfranchised borough of Chatham. He retired from Parliament in 1834, on his appointment to the Secretaryship of the General Post Office.

Major Wilfred Arbutnot Gough, Royal Dragoons, killed in action at Abou Kien, was second son of General Sir John Bloomfield Gough, G.C.B., by Elizabeth, his third wife, daughter of Mr. George Arbutnot, of Elderslie. He was born in 1853, and married, in 1880, Beatrice Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. James Alexander Guthrie, of Craigie, in county Forfar.

Adelaide, Dowager Lady Kingsale, widow of John Constantine, twenty-ninth Lord Kingsale, and only daughter of Mr. Joshua Procter Brown Westhead, of Lea Castle, in the county of Worcester, on the 21st ult. She was married in 1855, and had an only child, the Hon. Adelaide Constance Robesia De Courcy.

Mr. Lancelot John Hunter Allgood, of Nunwick, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-one. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Lancelot Allgood, of Nunwick, and great-grandson of Sir Lancelot Allgood, M.P. for Northumberland in 1748, who married Jane Allgood, the heiress of Nunwick.

Mr. Frederick James Fegen, C.B., R.N., of Ballinlonty, county Tipperary, J.P., barrister-at-law, on the 1st inst. He was born in 1822, third son of Captain Richard Fegen, R.N., and was long a paymaster in the Navy, becoming in 1882 paymaster-in-chief. He married, in 1848, Mary Rose Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Magrath Fogarty, of Ballinlonty.



LATE SIR R. J. PHILLIMORE, BART., D.C.L.

CONDUCTOR OF SUPPLIES A. C. JEWELL,
KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.LATE COLONEL R. WADESON, V.C.,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

THE LATE COLONEL WADESON, V.C.

The death of the Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Colonel Richard Wadeson, V.C., is much regretted by the inmates of that institution, and by his old military comrades and other personal friends. He was a thorough soldier. He came of an old English family, but, being unable to purchase a commission in the Army, he entered the ranks of the 75th Regiment, now the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders. Owing solely to personal merit, he rapidly rose through the non-commissioned grades, and attained the rank of Sergeant-Major. The outbreak of the Indian Mutiny found him in that responsible position; and the manner in which his regiment behaved at the battle of Budlee-ke-Serai, in May, 1857, proved how admirably he must have done his duty. After that fierce engagement, in which the 75th charged and captured a battery, the regiment moved on to take part in the memorable siege of Delhi, and on June 2 a commission was bestowed on Wadeson. Not long afterwards he won the Victoria Cross by an act of signal gallantry, in bringing in from the front, under heavy fire, a wounded soldier. At the storming of Delhi, Ensign Wadeson was severely wounded, but soon recovered, and took part in the subsequent operations in which his regiment was engaged. He obtained his lieutenantancy in September, 1857; his captaincy in December, 1864; his majority in July, 1872; and his lieutenant-colonelcy and command of the regiment in December, 1875, only eighteen years from the date of his first commission. During the greater part of his service as a

subaltern, he filled the position of adjutant, and so acquitted himself as to win the esteem of all, while rendering his corps equal to any in drill and discipline. This reputation he fully maintained during his five years' service as regimental commanding officer. Equally popular with officers and men, he acquired for the 75th the character of being one of the smartest regiments in the Army, and when he had to leave, under the compulsory retirement regulation, the feeling of regret was universal. It showed the estimation in which Colonel Wadeson was held that the Duke of Cambridge bestowed the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital on him without solicitation, direct or indirect. In that appointment, as throughout his previous career, Colonel Wadeson earned the highest approbation. The funeral service at Chelsea Hospital, previously to the interment at the West Brompton Cemetery, was attended by Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, with staff officers in uniform representing different military departments, and by the Chelsea pensioners and old soldiers of his regiment.

THE CHURCH AND EMIGRATION.

A large and influential society has been incorporated in connection with the Church of England for the purpose of dealing practically, on a commercial basis, with the pressing question of emigration. The Rev. G. Prothero, Canon of Westminster, Rector of Whippingham, and Chaplain to the Queen, is the chairman; and Sir William Vincent, Bart.,

deputy chairman; and amongst the members of the council of administration is the Rev. J. Bridger, the emigrants' Chaplain, St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool. The operations of the society will, in the first instance, be commenced in Canada, and a large quantity of land has been secured on very advantageous terms in Manitoba. It is near the railway, and has been selected by a practical north-western farmer (a Yorkshireman), who has also been persuaded to act as the local manager. The emigrants who may take advantage of the proposals of the society will be placed upon the land and upon homesteads within its area, and will be assisted to establish themselves, and to cultivate their lands. Out of the capital subscribed a tenth portion will be set apart to provide the settlers with religious ministrations under the control of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Another object the society has in view is to establish an agricultural training college for the benefit of young men of means desirous of settling in the country, and of acquiring, before doing so, a practical knowledge of agriculture. Mr. Bridger sails to Canada with the first party of settlers on April 23, and, as in previous years, will be followed by other detachments.

The Queen, patron of the Royal Fund for the Relief of the Orphans of Sea Fishermen, has sent to the chairman, Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., £200 to the fund, towards which the president, the Prince of Wales, has also contributed one hundred guineas.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION: MOUNTED INFANTRY CAPTURING THE FIRST PRISONERS NEAR GAKDUL.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



GENERAL GORDON,
THE HEROIC DEFENDER OF KHARTOUM.



LOOKING UP THE BLUE NILE, AT KHARTOUM.



SITE OF OMDURMAN, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BLUE AND WHITE NILES.

Mount Rooceyan.

Sixth Cataract.



LOOKING DOWN THE NILE, SIXTY MILES BELOW KHARTOUM.

Magrat Island.

Jebel Abna.



LOOKING DOWN THE NILE TO ABOU HAMED FORT.

VIEWS ON THE NILE.—FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. GRANT.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The lamentable tidings of the fall of Khartoum through treachery, with the swiftly succeeding news of General Gordon's death and the ruthless massacre of the inhabitants and of the faithful residue of the garrison, have nerved the Government to a great effort. Lord Wolseley's application for reinforcements is to be instantly complied with. Inasmuch as the firm attitude assumed by the Ministry at this crisis has been misrepresented, it is essential that their position should be made clear. Their latest spokesman, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, now a Cabinet Minister and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, on Tuesday night delivered an admirable calm address to the Manchester Reform Club, by the members of which the right hon. gentleman was entertained at dinner. Mr. Trevelyan said, amid the cheers of his hearers:—

The Mahdi and his followers, and those who may be his followers to-morrow but are not now, belong to a race and a class who have their fine qualities, but whose politics are war, and nothing but war. The security of our brave soldiers, the loyalty of the tribes which are wavering, the lives of those who have joined our cause, the safety of Egypt, for which we are responsible, and far wider and more general interests than these, which it is not necessary to indicate, all depend upon our military position and our military performances. We did not seek the quarrel. If the Mahdi had behaved as any civilised Power would behave, and have let the Egyptian garrisons go, we should not, for aught I know, have crossed each other's paths. But now that the sword has been drawn against a fanatic Oriental enemy, we cannot put up with

failure. We have the most perfect confidence in Lord Wolseley. His plans will be adopted heartily and promptly, and all the means which he requires will be placed freely at his disposal.

The boldest course in a military sense may in the end prove the most merciful in the Sudan. Most Englishmen will disapprove the timid counsels offered by Mr. Leonard Courtney and Mr. John Morley, who, the former at Torpoint and the latter at Glasgow, virtually advised the Government to order the withdrawal of our forces from the Upper Nile, in the teeth of the undoubted fact that General Gordon—to rescue whom Lord Wolseley undertook the Expedition—has either been killed in Khartoum or is a prisoner of the Mahdi. No craven policy will at this juncture be tolerated by the country. The martial ring of the Earl of Rosebery's energetic speech on Monday to the Epsom and Leatherhead Liberal Association was quite in accordance with the prevailing feeling. England's blood is up. When a fanatical enemy has felt and acknowledged our power—that will be the time to treat with the False Prophet as to the future of the Sudan.

The Marquis of Salisbury hastens home to consult with the leaders of the Conservative Party as to the course to be followed in criticising the Sudan action of the Government. Meantime, Mr. Gibson, addressing a Dublin meeting of Conservatives on Saturday, directly charged the Ministry with being responsible for the fall of Khartoum and General Gordon's fate. It was pleasant to hear the Marquis of

Ripon on Tuesday, fresh from the hearty Yorkshire welcome home, calmly replying in London to the congratulatory address of the Indian Reform Association, and to his confident assurance that Lord Dufferin would act in a fair and liberal spirit to all classes in India.

The First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, has upheld a codicil to the will of the late Mr. Stirling Crawford, of Milton, by which his widow, the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, is held entitled to a legacy of £120,000.

A large and influential company assembled at Elsenham Hall on the 5th inst. to witness a sale of highly bred Shire horses, the property of Mr. Walter Gilbey. The Elsenham Hall Stud has in ten years attained a very high position. During the spring and summer months of 1884 animals from this stud won forty-seven prizes at leading shows in England; and these included three champion prizes, four special premiums, twenty-seven first, and thirteen second prizes. The announcement, therefore, that Mr. W. Gilbey would sell the bulk of his young and prize-winning horses attracted great interest, and brought to Elsenham a company numbering over 1500. Forty animals were catalogued, and the sale throughout was remarkably successful. The bidding was very spirited, and for the choicer animals there was keen competition. The forty animals realised £6784, or an average of £169 12s.

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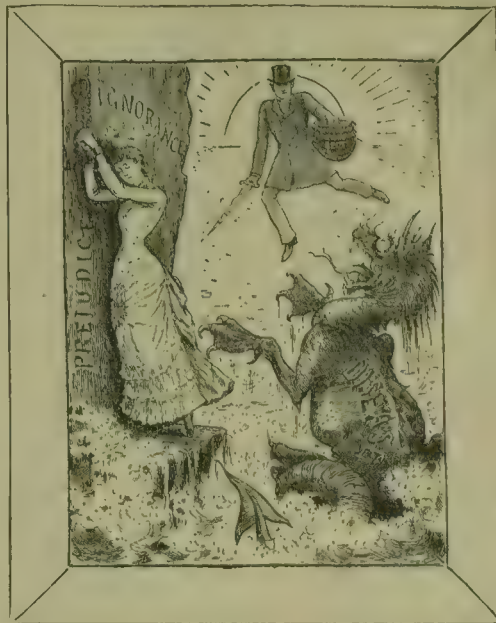
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"What is Mr. Vidal's line?" "He writes novels," answered Clare. "That is, he has written one; but he has been a contributor to the best magazines for some time, I believe."

ADRIAN VIDAL.

BY W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MDLLE. DE MERSAC," "MATRIMONY," "THIRLBY HALL," &C.

CHAPTER XIII.

LADY ST. AUSTELL.

By far the greatest man in the neighbourhood of Polruth was Sydney George, third Earl of St. Austell and eighth Viscount Blaise; but his local greatness was due rather to the fact that he owned nearly the whole of the surrounding district than to any personal qualities that he might possess; for of these not much was known to Cornish folk. He spent but a very short time out of each year at Blaise Castle, having estates in other parts of England which he preferred; and during that short time his tall, bony figure, his hook nose, and purple whiskers were seldom exhibited to an admiring tenantry. In London, on the other hand, as well as at Newmarket, Melton, Cowes, and other resorts of fashionable society, he was, if not great, at all events famous. All his life long he had gone in lavishly for every form of amusement which costs money, and, although he had been, upon the whole, successful on the turf, the racing stud which he still kept up in his old age must have swallowed a very much larger annual amount than it returned. He had, however, always been wealthy, and was moreover declared by those who had reason to know to be an exceedingly sharp man of business. It is probable that the sums which he lost at play during the early years of the century were not so enormous as was currently reported.

But indeed many reports were current respecting this old nobleman which, if looked into, might have been found to be untrue or exaggerated. Fame, when once she takes to blowing the trumpet of any individual with regard to some special quality, is apt to blow so loudly that false notes must needs come out every now and then; and just as all witty sayings used to be attributed to Sydney Smith, and most solemn platitudes to poor Benjamin Franklin, so Lord St. Austell, having established a reputation for phenomenal wickedness, had fathered upon him many crimes of which he was, perhaps, innocent. The balance might have satisfied him; for in truth there was hardly a vice in the exercise of which he had not shown himself an adept; but if any unfounded accusations were brought against him, it was not he who would think of refuting or complaining of them. He was well aware that he passed for being the greatest sinner in England, and though he never boasted of his by-gone iniquities, he took an intense silent delight in the name that he had earned for himself. A sceptic as to religion, and a cynic as to morality, he had devoted the whole of his long life to the one object of gratifying his personal desires, and had never stepped aside to serve a friend or to avenge himself upon a foe—neither of these ends being, in his opinion, calculated to repay the trouble of achievement. Why such a man should have been popular it would be rather hard to say; for he possessed no single virtue, except that of physical courage; but that he did enjoy popularity of a certain kind is undeniable. He had been three times

married. His first two wives, it was said, had succumbed to his fascinations, as a great many other people's wives had done, had married him out of pure affection, and had died broken-hearted on discovering that other people's wives interested him considerably more than his own.

The third and last Lady St. Austell had not accepted the coronet offered to her from any such motives, and was in no danger of incurring so melancholy a fate. It might have seemed like a piece of poetical justice that this old reprobate should have found himself at the end of his career linked to a partner many years younger than himself, whose flirtations were common talk; but Lord St. Austell, as it happened, was quite cognizant of his wife's peculiarities, and didn't care a bit. She amused him; which was more than either of her predecessors had been able to do. He took a malicious kind of pleasure in watching her, in seeing how far she would venture to go, and in condoling with her when she failed—as she occasionally did—to capture the particular admirer whom she coveted. Sometimes he succeeded in making her angry by leading her to the glass and pointing out that she was growing stout and losing her complexion—which was great fun. Sometimes, too, he frightened her; and that was better fun still. He knew very well that she would never overstep the thin boundary-line which separates mere indiscretion from downright folly. Perhaps he would not have minded very much if she had; but he liked to let her feel, from time to time, that he had the whip hand of her, and would crack the whip for the satisfaction of seeing her scared.

After all, he knew very little about her; for they were seldom together. He thought her a silly sort of woman, and so, no doubt, she was; but he had not troubled himself to examine closely into her character, nor had he any suspicion that she was in reality a philosopher of his own school. Heriot, who had been all his life acquainted with this thoroughly egotistical, yet not unamiable lady, found her an even more amusing study than her husband did. If he had no very profound esteem for her, he could not help liking her, and she, on her side, honoured him with something as nearly approaching friendship as her nature could compass. Heriot was not a man with whom it was possible to flirt; so she had long fallen into the habit of treating him as one outside the pale of the emotions and excitements for which she lived, and was wont to confide to him, with delightful candour, all the details of these. Her emotions were genuine; she had learnt the trick of stimulating them. Fortunately, they were also shallow, and did not "delve the parallels on beauty's brow" which she dreaded more than anything else in the world. As the sense of humour was developed in her to a greater extent than is common among women, Heriot and she sometimes had an unexpected laugh together, which refreshed them both.

Almost the first thing that she said to him, after he arrived at

Blaise Castle from Cardrew, was: "You find me in the depth of despair. I don't know when in my life before I have felt so miserably low-spirited."

"Dear me!" said Heriot. "Has anything happened to Charley, or Jimmy, or whatever his name was?"

"Johnny. Johnny Spence. You know what a charming young fellow he was. Always so cheery and pleasant and—"

"And so devoted to you. But why do you speak of him in the past tense? Is he dead?"

Lady St. Austell sighed. "No; but I am sorry to say that I have had to marry him to an heiress. It has left me very much depressed, though the match was an excellent one as far as that goes, and you can easily understand how it became necessary. He was beginning to be so disagreeable that I felt things couldn't go on much longer as they had been doing."

The emphasised pronoun referred to Lord St. Austell, whom her ladyship was often pleased to represent as a jealous tyrant.

"You will have to get another," said Heriot.

"Ah, no! I shall never be as fond of anyone again as I was of him. Why do you laugh? I suppose you think yourself much wiser than I am because you have never chosen to advance a step beyond friendship with any woman. Well, you are wrong. You miss the greatest blessing of existence."

"Very likely. But as Nature has treated me rather unkindly in the matter of features, and as my health won't allow me to be a marrying man, perhaps I may be consulting my peace better by letting love alone."

"What on earth has marriage to say to the question? Or features either, for that matter? You might spend some very happy hours, if you chose; but you don't choose, because you are afraid of losing your peace. Well, I grant you that your peace would have to go for a time; but supposing it did? Is peace such a treasure? If peace were all one wanted, one might as well be an old cow at once. I don't recommend you to fall in love with a girl, for girls naturally think about establishing themselves, and you are well off; but surely among your acquaintances you might find some married woman whom you could care for."

"Wouldn't that be rather immoral?" asked Heriot.

"Certainly not. You are not going to call me immoral, I hope! Now, you know how perfectly innocent all my little affairs of that kind have been. Disinterested too—as I have proved by my behaviour in Johnny Spence's case. I have never tried to keep myself from indulging in a platonic love for anyone towards whom I have felt drawn, and I never will. Do you think that does them or me any harm? Harm!—why it does us the greatest possible good. It brings out all the noblest qualities of our characters; it enables us to forget the dreary boredom of everyday life; and, for my own part, even

if the individual doesn't happen to care for me, I am always glad to have the power of feeling such a pure and delightful emotion."

"In other words, it is the emotion that you love and not the individual."

"Well, I love the individual for giving me the emotion. Believe me, there is nothing else in life that is worth the trouble. I have tried most things; so I can speak with some authority. Do you know, I remind myself very much of a character in a novel that I was reading the other day, called 'Society,' or some such name. Have you seen it?"

"If you mean 'Society,'" answered Heriot, "it is by a friend of mine, a man named Vidal, who is in Cornwall at this moment."

"You don't say so!" cried Lady St. Austell, with quickened interest. "Is he young? Is he good-looking? Is he the sort of person whom one could ask to one's house?"

"He is young, he is good-looking, and he is the sort of person who would be calculated to reflect credit upon his hostess," replied Heriot, gravely. "Also he is engaged to be married. His future wife is the only daughter of my friends the Irvines."

"I should like to meet him, all the same," said Lady St. Austell, pensively. "So he is going to marry that pretty Miss Irvine, is he? He might amuse me. Do you think he would amuse me?"

"I dare say he would," answered Heriot; "only, as he is engaged—"

"Yes, yes, I know;—don't be absurd. We will have the Irvines to dinner one day next week. I don't much like the old lady, because she always bothers one so for subscriptions, but we really ought to show them some civility. Now I come to think of it, I believe we haven't asked them to dinner for two years."

The result of this conversation was that Mrs. Irvine received a friendly note the next morning, in which Lady St. Austell congratulated her upon her daughter's approaching marriage, and begged her, as well as Mr. and Miss Irvine to "join a few friends at dinner" on the following Thursday. "And we shall be so glad," continued the writer, "if you can persuade Mr. Vidal to come with you. Please tell him that he needs no introduction to me, for I already know him through his very clever book, which I have read with the greatest interest."

"Now, this is most fortunate!" exclaimed Mrs. Irvine, after reading the above sentences aloud and laying down the note upon the breakfast-table. "I was just wondering how I could manage to get hold of Lord St. Austell, and put in a word for those poor fishermen. I am a little bit afraid of him, I confess; but it would never do to let such an opportunity slip. Of course we must accept. You will come, won't you?" she added, turning to Vidal, who was now staying in the house.

"Oh, certainly," he answered. He had not been insensible to Lady St. Austell's flattering reference to himself, and was rather surprised when Clare confided to him afterwards that she had hoped he would decline.

"Why? Would you prefer to be without my company?" he asked, smiling.

"You need not ask that question," she replied; "but don't you think it was rather impertinent of her to invite you in that way? It sounded as if—as if"—

"As if what?"

"Well—as if she only wanted you to come because you had written a book that amused her."

Vidal laughed. "But, do you know," he said, "I don't find that an insulting reason. Of course, you and I are aware that my acquaintance is an inestimable boon in itself; but we can't expect Lady St. Austell to have discovered that, since she has never been fortunate enough to see me. If reading my book has given her a desire to see me, why shouldn't she say so?"

"I am sure you won't like her," said Clare. "She is a horrid old thing, who makes herself up with powder and paint and has very disagreeable, artificial sort of manners. Even Mr. Heriot, who never will say a word against any of his friends, admits that she is bad style."

However, Vidal was unable to admit the justice of this criticism when he found himself face to face with the subject of it. The lady who received him at Blaise Castle was certainly not old, nor—so far as could be seen in the dim light—was she painted; and if her manner was artificial, it was far from being disagreeable. She had a vivacious little face, with bright eyes, a retroussé nose, and very red lips. It was not exactly pretty; but it was decidedly attractive. Her figure had probably been prettier some years back: it was now somewhat too full for beauty.

These details he noted as he followed the Irvines into a spacious room, full of people. Lady St. Austell did not detain him, having other guests to welcome, and being more alive than her husband was to the advisability of keeping upon good terms with the squirearchy. The "few friends" of whom she had spoken in her note of invitation, in reality comprised every decent person who dwelt within a twelve-mile radius of the Castle, and it was easy to foresee that the impending dinner would be as long and dull as such overgrown entertainments always are. Vidal, who at this particular period of his life had eyes for only one person, was not interested in the assemblage, and found the conversation of the lady whom he subsequently took into the dining-room extremely tedious. The same causes which prevented him from doing justice to the company interfered with his appreciation of the dinner, which was nevertheless an excellent one; for Lord St. Austell was not the man to put up with indifferent cooking.

"I'll tell you what to eat," Vidal heard him saying confidentially to the stout dowager who sat on his right hand. "Put yourself into my hands, and you needn't be afraid of taking anything that will disagree with you. I suppose you are like me and suffer from a fit of gout every now and then, don't you? You look as if you did."

Lord St. Austell had a peculiarly rude way of saying rude things when he was in a bad humour, and country dinner parties always put him in a bad humour. His neighbours were very much afraid of him, and indeed he looked a sufficiently terrible old man, sitting there, at the end of that long vista of fruit and flowers and priceless china, like a living *memento mori* in the midst of so much luxury. His pallid visage, his unnaturally black whiskers, the eye-glass which gleamed when the light fell upon it, and the long teeth which gleamed always, preached as pithy a sermon and diffused as effective a chill around him as any mummy at an Egyptian feast could have done. When he spoke (he had a high-pitched, ringing voice), everybody stopped talking and quaked; because it was impossible to tell what dreadful thing he might not be going to say; and if there was an episode in your past life which you desired to bury in oblivion, you might be pretty sure that Lord St. Austell had heard about it, and would not neglect a chance of referring to it.

At the other extremity of the table, things were more cheerful. Of Lady St. Austell no one had need to be frightened; and although she may have been quite as much bored as her husband, she did not avenge her wrongs, as he usually did, upon the first person who came to hand. Round

about her, therefore, there was a brisk cackle of voices and laughter which spread to a certain distance. Clare, sitting about midway between the gaiety and the gloom, had for neighbour a young man who informed her that he was staying in the house and hardly knew a soul at the table. He appeared anxious to correct this ignorance—having, perhaps, some difficulty in finding topics likely to interest a country-bred maiden—and she enlightened him as to the names and residences of his fellow-guests, which pretty well exhausted all that there was to be said about them. But when he inquired who the fair-haired man opposite was, she answered, colouring slightly, and not without a certain intonation of pride, "That is Mr. Vidal."

"You speak as if he were the show man of the district," remarked her questioner.

"He does not live here," replied Clare. "He is the Mr. Vidal, you know." Indeed, she supposed that every person of ordinary education must have heard of this celebrated author.

"Oh, yes," said her neighbour, vaguely, "very stupid of me; but somehow that doesn't seem to convey much idea to my mind. Who is The Vidal when he's at home?"

"He is the Mr. Vidal who writes. But perhaps you don't read books," said Clare, with a touch of disdain.

"Well, not very much. I read the papers; and as I am an idle man, that is almost all I can find time for. What is Mr. Vidal's line? Science, history, travels, or poetry? Poetry, I should think, by the look of him."

"He writes novels," answered Clare. "That is, he has written one; but he has been a contributor to the best magazines for some time, I believe."

"Oh, novels? Then I may make acquaintance with his productions some day. I like a good novel—only it must be a good one. Whyte-Mcville's, for instance: Whyte-Mcville knew what he was writing about. Some of these authors—upon my word, I can't think where they find the cheek to publish their rubbish! Why, only the other day, as I was coming down here, I bought a novel to read in the train, and in the very first chapter I came to something about pheasant-shooting in September. Well; I thought perhaps that was only a slip of the pen. I said to myself, 'Don't let's be too hard on the poor chap,' and I read on. But, if you'll believe me, I hadn't got through a dozen pages before I came to a yachting scene where the hero is represented as beating up a narrow channel against the wind, and singing out to his skipper to gybe! Well now, you know, I do call that just a little bit too bad. I don't pretend to criticise grammar or style; but it does seem to me that a man ought to have some elementary knowledge of his subjects before he sits down to write a book."

"I don't think Mr. Vidal makes such mistakes," said Clare.

"Doesn't he? You seem to take great interest in him. Well, I dare say he's a clever fellow, and he's good-looking enough, anyhow. I suppose that is why how revered hostess has been making eyes at him ever since we sat down."

The poor man meant no harm. He could not tell that his fair neighbour was engaged to Mr. Vidal, and he was a good deal taken aback when she turned upon him with sudden fierceness, exclaiming: "Making eyes at him! I can't believe that even she would be so—so disgusting as that! If you are a friend of hers, you ought not to say such things about her."

Clare's own eyes were flashing, and her cheeks had become pink. Her interlocutor, who began to have an inkling of the state of affairs, could not help answering maliciously: "As I am a friend of hers, I know her little ways, and I can assure you that she is a most dangerous person. When she makes eyes at a man it is generally all up with him. But you need not feel alarmed about Mr. Vidal. He doesn't know what an impression he has produced; he hasn't even glanced at her. Perhaps he has found someone more agreeable to look at."

Clare perceived that she had made herself ridiculous, and was proportionately ashamed; but, although she immediately changed the subject, she did not succeed in banishing it from her mind. During the rest of the dinner, she was preoccupied and uneasy, and afterwards, in the drawing-room, when she saw Lady St. Austell bearing down upon Adrian, she felt that painful constriction of the heart which only a swift pang of jealousy can produce.

The law of our being, which throws us poor mortals upon the world with certain hereditary tendencies, infirmities, defects, and so on, and leaves us to make the best we can of the imbroglio, had not spared Clare Irvine any more than it has spared the humble writer and the respected reader of these words. Like the rest of us, she was imperfect, and it must be confessed that the sweetness of her disposition was somewhat marred by what, after all, is not so much a vice as a misfortune. Jealousy is no more to be fought against than the toothache—the utmost that can be accomplished in the case of either malady is to conceal it—but what adds bitterness to the former is that those who suffer from it are as often as not aware that their sufferings are wholly irrational. Nothing, for example, could have been more absurd upon the face of it than that Clare should object to see a man who adored her conversing for a matter of ten minutes with a stout lady whose charms were on the wane, and whom he might very probably not encounter a second time in the course of his life. Yet she did object; and indeed it was perhaps just as well that she could not overhear the dialogue which was taking place at the end of that long and dimly-lighted room.

"Mr. Vidal," Lady St. Austell began, "I have a crow to pluck with you. I want to know what you mean by putting me into a book."

"I don't think I need defend myself against that accusation, Lady St. Austell," answered Vidal: though he knew what she meant, and was secretly pleased that the fidelity of his sketch should have been recognised. How could I have written about you when I have never had the happiness of meeting you until this evening?"

"You must have heard of me, then—from Mr. Heriot, perhaps. Oh, I assure you I know myself when I see my face in the glass; I have no illusions. The lady in your novel is a portrait of me, and a very unflattering portrait too. Well; I will forgive you, if you will make haste and write another book as amusing. But now, tell me, why do you attack women of the world with such acrimony? What have we done to you that you should be so severe upon us?"

"I dare say your shoulders are broad enough to bear my attacks," answered Vidal, smiling, and then bethought himself that he might have hit upon a happier phrase; for, in truth, Lady St. Austell's shoulders had lost the gracefulness of proportion that they had once possessed.

But she went on, without heeding him: "You quarrel with our ways of killing time; but you don't seem to consider that time must be killed somehow, and that we haven't so many means of doing that as you have. I suppose you are like all men: you believe that the world was created for you, and that we were only put into it as an afterthought."

"The Book of Genesis lends some support to that theory," observed Vidal. "At the same time, I should be an ardent upholder of women's rights if I could only find out exactly what they were. What I do venture to contend for is that

both men and women might find something better to do with time than to kill it."

"Ah, yes; that has been put into rhyme, hasn't it? 'Teach the orphan boy to read, and teach the orphan girl to sew,' &c., &c. Praiseworthy, but not exciting; and excitement is what we require. You take care to have plenty of it for yourselves, I notice; only you can't admit that your wives and daughters may have the same cravings that you have. What a fortunate thing it is that most of you have a blind faith in your own wives and daughters, and that, unless they are very stupid indeed, they can always manage to amuse themselves without letting you into their secrets! How is it that you don't understand that human nature is human nature all the world over?"

"All women are not alike," remarked Vidal.

"They are more alike than you think for, perhaps. Just now, I know, there is one woman whom you consider immeasurably superior to the rest of us, and I don't wonder at that. She is very pretty, and probably very charming too, when you know her. Tell me about her; I like listening to lovers' rhapsodies."

It may be taken for granted that Lady St. Austell did not really enjoy a form of conversation which has never yet been found enjoyable by man or woman; but she spoke with a certain appearance of sincerity and drew rather nearer to her companion, smiling up into his face and throwing back her head, with a slight inclination to one side, in a way that she had. Her closed fan just touched his coat-sleeve; the diamonds in her hair and about her neck dazzled the eyes of the young man, who, if the truth must be told, was a little bit flattered at having been singled out for so conspicuous a share of his hostess's attentions. He did not rhapsodise, as he had been requested to do, but he tried to be agreeable and to say some clever things; and possibly he succeeded. At any rate, the colloquy lasted for some time; and Clare, watching it all, felt her soul disquieted within her.

Out of the four people whom the Irvines' carriage bore away into the night, shortly afterwards, one was silent and depressed, one was sleepy, and two were highly elated.

"I have got ten pounds out of him," Mrs. Irvine was saying triumphantly. "It isn't handsome, considering what his income is; but with his name to head my list, I shall do tolerably well, I hope, and really he was not nearly as uncivil as I expected him to be. Lady St. Austell was most friendly. She said such nice things about you both, and she is coming over to luncheon some day soon. You and she have arranged it all, have you not, Adrian?"

"She told me she was anxious to explore Polruth," answered Vidal. "It seems that she has seen very little of her husband's property in these parts, and she wanted to know whether I would show her all the objects of interest; but I said I thought Clare was more capable of undertaking that task than I."

"If Lady St. Austell discovers any objects of interest in Polruth, it is certain that I shall not be one of them," observed Clare; but Adrian did not notice the dryness of her intonation.

"The chief object of interest to Lady St. Austell, in Polruth or elsewhere, will always be Lady St. Austell," he rejoined, laughing; "but I confess that she is an object of interest to me too. I found her very entertaining, and there is an absence of lumbag about her which rises almost to the level of a virtue."

"I have always thought that there was a great deal that was nice in her," said good-natured Mrs. Irvine; "and although she has not been particularly neighbourly until now, I shall be very glad if she likes to begin."

But in this expression of kindly feeling Mrs. Irvine was not seconded by her daughter.

(To be continued.)

GLASGOW INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS.

The twenty-fourth annual Exhibition of Works of Modern Artists, held in the galleries of this Institution in Sauchiehall-street, was opened to the public on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. The merit of the pictures exhibited is rather above the average, and this is due not only to the works sent on loan, a feature of this exhibition which adds greatly to its interest, but also, and in a high degree, to those by contemporary and local artists, who, by their choice of subjects in the various branches of landscape and portraiture, and their artistic mode of treatment, have certainly enhanced their reputation and presented a real treat to the lovers of art in the west of Scotland.

Captain George L. Sullivan, R.N., has been awarded the good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the retirement of Captain W. B. Grant on the 29th ult.

Lord Deas has tendered his resignation as a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, having been absent from the Bench owing to ill-health since March last. He is in his eighty-first year, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1828, and has been on the Bench wellnigh thirty-two years.

The January volume of that useful reprint of the masterpieces of literature, "Morley's Universal Library" (Routledge and Sons), contains Hobbes's "Leviathan"; the February volume, Butler's "Hudibras"; while the March volume will contain descriptions of three ideal commonwealths—Moore's "Utopia," Bacon's "New Atlantis," and Campanella's "City of the Sun."

The Prince of Wales, as president of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, has appointed as a finance committee for the exclusive purpose of administering the finances in connection with the exhibition:—Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G., chairman; Sir George C. M. Birdwood, C.S.I.; Mr. Edward Birkbeck, M.P.; Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, K.C.S.I.; and Sir W. Charles Sargeant, K.C.M.G.

Ten thousand Board School children were last week entertained at Leicester, by the Mayor, Mr. Israel Hart, to the pantomime of "Jack the Giant Killer," at the Theatre Royal. The children were liberally supplied with refreshments, and the Mayor, who was accompanied by the Mayoress, addressed the children as to the importance of industry and enterprise in promoting the national welfare. Special precautions were adopted to ensure safety.

The Duke of Westminster last week laid the foundation-stone of a new museum and school of art for Chester—a building towards the erection of which the Duke contributed £4000 and gave a portion of the site, which stands out prominently on Grosvenor-road, leading from Chester to Eaton Hall. An interesting feature in connection with the ceremony was the conspicuous place assigned to nearly 2000 school-children, whom the trustees desired thus early to interest in the museum and art schools. There was a distinguished company present.

The steam-launch Queen Victoria, sent to Egypt by the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, to serve for conveying medical convicts up the Nile and bringing down invalids from Lord Wolseley's Army, was "christened" by Lady Baring, at Cairo, on the 10th ult., in presence of Sir Evelyn Baring, General Stephenson, and the medical staff. It is under the medical charge of Mr. E. J. White, of St. Thomas's Hospital, and is fully equipped for this special service. Assistant-Commissary-General J. S. Young acts as Special Commissioner for the National Society in Egypt.



THE FORT.



THE PALACE.

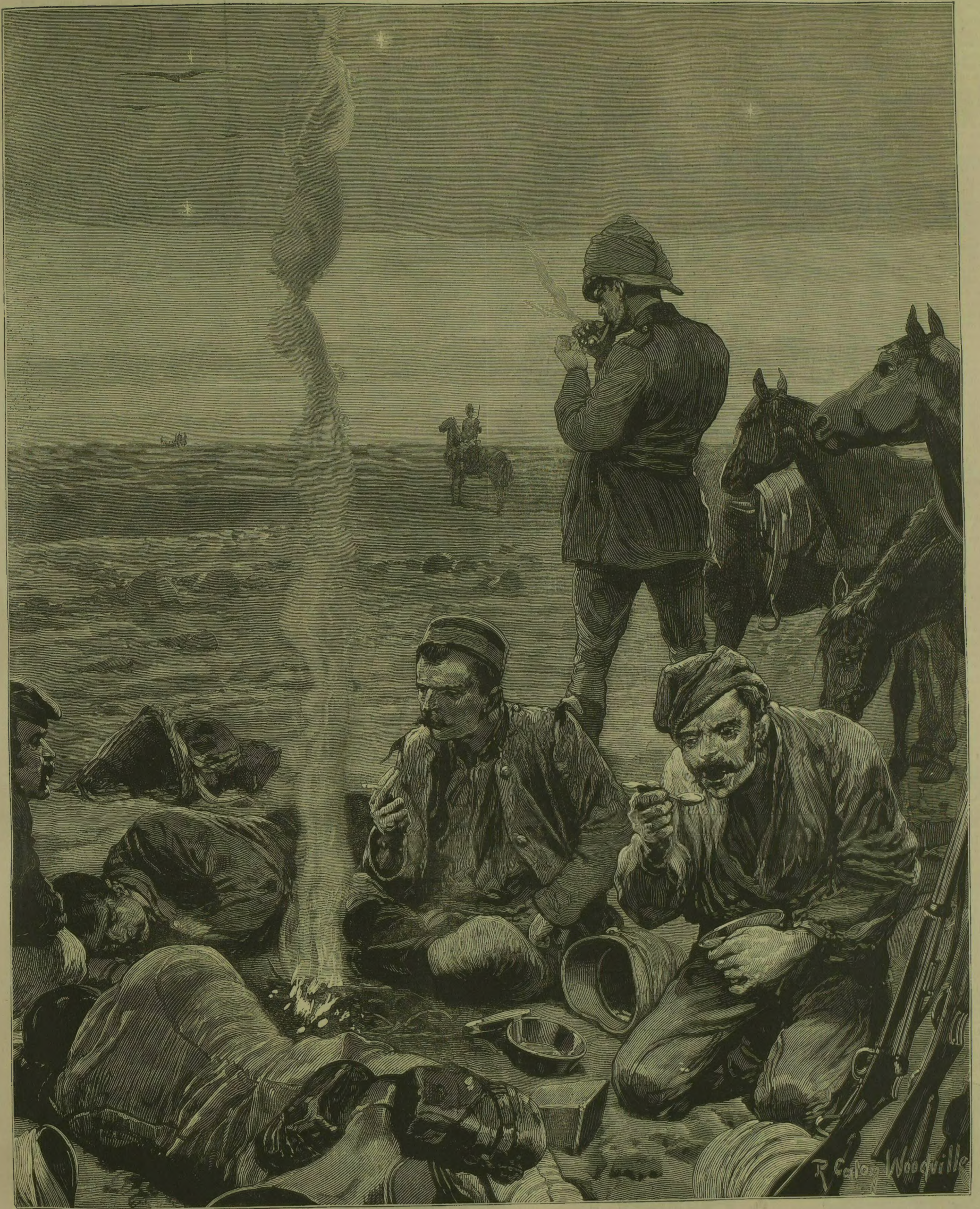


LOOKING DOWN THE NILE.



LOOKING UP THE NILE.

VIEWS OF KHARTOUM.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: A BIVOUAC IN THE DESERT.

THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The *Cornhill* concludes "The Talk of the Town" in the only way which the story admitted, although William Henry's repentance is, we fear, apocryphal. In other respects, the tale has strictly followed the course of history: so curious that those who do not know Mr. Payn's strict fidelity have probably condemned his plot as unnatural. "Rainbow Gold" maintains its character as a clever and powerful but hard and mechanical story. Mr. Grant Allen describes the natural history of the banana, and alarms us with a prophecy of the extinction of the potato, whose originally fine constitution, it seems, is sadly impaired. "The Daisycliffe Mystery" is one

of those amusing tales of successful roguery, not too heinous for a laugh, of which this magazine has produced so many.

Mr. Morley has scarcely done George Eliot or himself justice by his essay upon her correspondence in *Macmillan's Magazine*. The appreciation is pitched many notes too low, and most of the criticism, though well expressed, is of an obvious and commonplace character. The fact is, we believe, that the book is not one to be reviewed in a hurry. It must be absorbed quietly, ruminated patiently, and is the very last to be intrusted to a busy man, however able, distracted by the whirl of politics. Mr. Morley is seen to much greater advantage in his review of the month. Scepticism and pessimism, usually dull and depressing, are with him pungent

and vivacious. Timid counsels were never advocated with so much courage. Lord Tennyson's "Becket" is not a work over which the reviewer need spend much time, and it receives thorough justice in a very able anonymous criticism. Mr. Lecky's melodious and finely felt verses, "On an Old Song," make us wish for more of his minstrelsy. Mr. F. Pollock writes like a true patriot in his narrative of his visit to Canada; and "Village Life in South Africa" is eminently graphic and picturesque.

"Shakspeare's County," by Miss Rose Kingsley, and "Naworth Castle," by Professor Creighton, are excellent specimens of the topographical papers familiar to the readers of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. The illustrations are

admirable, as also are the little gems from the old masters of engraving scattered throughout the number. "In an Italian Taverna," by Charles Grant, is a pretty and affecting story; and Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Girl at the Gate," concluded in this number, is nearer his old style than anything he has written for years. Nor is Mr. Hugh Conway's "Family Affair" devoid of merit, although it has not the sensational character of his first attempts in fiction.

"The Search Party's Find," by J. Arbuthnot Wilson, in *Longmans' Magazine*, is a powerful story; and "An Incident of Empire" is a striking narrative. Mr. Brander Matthews's paper on "The Antiquity of Jest" contains excellent remarks on this subject, enlivened by appropriate examples.

Blackwood, which always honours its past contributors on fitting occasions, opens with a regular official article on George Eliot. Everything which is fitting to say was said: yet there seems a want of the warmth which marked the more spontaneous tribute paid on occasion of her decease. The best portions of the article are the references to Mr. Lewes. "The Waters of Hercules," lively as ever, has reached a crisis. "Plain Frances Mowbray," on the other hand, the plot of which is laid at Venice, promises to be a quiet, though by no means an uninteresting story. The most remarkable of the other contributions are Lady Martin's observations on the character of Beatrice, in a letter to Mr. Ruskin, and a lugubrious chronicle of "A Black Year for Investors," dwelling on the national loss occasioned by the depreciation of securities on the Stock Exchange. From the appended analysis, however, it would appear that more than a third of the total loss has been incurred in American bonds and shares, which may not improbably admit of recovery.

The *Nineteenth Century* is varied, but heavy. The important problems of Imperial federation and the reform of the House of Lords are advanced, though not solved, by Mr. Forster and Lord Pembroke. Mr. Matthew Arnold praises the Americans for knowing their own minds, and contrasts their directness in politics with the confusion and inconsistency of English political parties. M. Vambéry decides that Russia is not likely to conquer India until her Tartar subjects are thoroughly Russianised—an operation which may require generations. In the meantime, India might be made thoroughly secure by a combination of the foreign policy of Lord Lytton and the internal policy of Lord Ripon. Colonel Moncrieff pleads the cause of irrigation in Egypt; Mr. Archer instructs dramatic critics in their duties; and Mr. Henry George and Mr. Hyndman discuss quite cheerfully and amicably the question whether landed property only should be stolen from its present possessors for the good of the nation, as Mr. George thinks; or funded and commercial property also, as Mr. Hyndman would prefer.

The *Fortnightly Review* is not very interesting. Mr. F. Harrison's Positivist review of the year is noticeable for its unqualified surrender of all the features of Comte's Positivism which were distasteful to Stuart Mill. Three papers of conjectures on the probable "ideas of the new voters" are one-sided, but suggestive nevertheless. Mr. Keibel gets the most possible out of the meagre domestic records of Jane Austen. Mr. Irving's sketch of "the American audience" is undesignedly amusing. "I understand," he says, "that when they do not like a performance they go away." It is, of course, inconceivable that Mr. Irving should have had any personal experience of this Transatlantic peculiarity.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's indictment of "Dublin Castle," in the *Contemporary Review*, is open to the usual complaint against Irish Nationalist writings, that they are eloquent in the denun-

ciation of evils, but vague in the suggestion of remedies. Mr. McCarthy does not tell us how, in the event of the abolition of the Castle, the lives and properties of unpopular persons are to be protected, nor does he even say that they can be protected, except by the system he condemns. Mr. F. Myers reports the result of his experiments in automatic writing to be the identification of "Planchette" with unconscious cerebration, and seems to make out a good case. The Hon. Roden Noel contributes a thoughtful critique on Tennyson, and M. Sardou's "Theodora" is ably analysed by Professor Bryce.

Sir C. G. Duffy's appeal, in the *National Review*, to the Conservative party to take up the idea of Home Rule in a moderate form will be received with the respect due to the eminence of the writer. But, like Mr. McCarthy's article in the *Contemporary*, it offers no guarantee for the safety of the course recommended. Sir Charles must prove the existence of the moderate Irish party on which he relies, but of which, in the present condition of Irish politics, it is difficult to discover any trace. Mr. Armstrong's paper on Gainsborough, and Mr. Baden-Powell's on Imperial federation, are the only other contributions of much interest.

The *Century* commences a new novel by Henry James, "The Bostonians," showing no falling off in his peculiar talent, but as yet failing to create a powerful interest either in its personages or its situations. "A Florentine Mosaic" is a clever text accompanying very clever sketches; but the main attraction of the number is General Grant's account of the battle of Shiloh, supplemented by independent narratives from Confederate sources. The conflict of testimony is extraordinary: it will, to all appearance, never be settled whether General Grant was, or was not, within an ace of destruction, and whether General Beauregard did or did not throw away a victory already won. *Harper* is full of entertaining illustrated papers, the best being those on Hatfield House, and "The New and Old in Yucatan." The paper on the Lick Observatory gives a very interesting account of the most remarkable institution of this description in the world. "At the Red Glove" is an excellent story; and the description of the great social experiment at the works of the Pullman Car Company is full of interest. The *Atlantic Monthly* has the conclusion of Miss O'Meara's reminiscences of Madame Mohl's salon, and an excellent notice of Vernon Lee's writings by Miss H. W. Preston.

The serial novels in *Temple Bar* are continued with spirit, and there is abundance of entertaining anecdote in Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's "Recollections of Law and Lawyers." The reminiscences of George Eliot are utterly barren of incident, but convey a pleasing impression.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has two good stories, the continuation of Miss O'Hanlon's "The Unforeseen," and Mr. Theodore Bent's "Romance of a Great Statue," which seems founded on the discovery of the Venus of Milo. There are several miscellaneous papers of interest, among which Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's disquisition on Shakespeare folios and quartos deserves especial notice. Julian Hawthorne's "Miss Cadogna" is completed in *Belgravia*, and Mr. Russell's "Strange Voyage" and Cecil Power's "Babylon" are continued with abundance of spirit. The latter is one of the most amusing of current serial tales, but the cleverness displayed is rather that of the satirist than that of the novelist.

Time, which is immensely improved under its new management, contains an admirable paper by Miss A. M. F. Robinson, giving a most interesting account of the mysticism of the religious orders in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and especially of the representatives of earlier and later Beguinitism,

the nuns Mechtilde and Katrijn. Mr. Bowie's narrative of Mr. Fawcett's work at the Post Office, Miss Betham-Edwards's "Rebuke amid Roses," and the review of "Miss Brown," are also contributions of a high class.

The *Magazine of Art* contains the usual variety of readable articles and interesting illustrations, among them being Raphael's "Madonna Ansidei," the great picture which it is proposed to buy from the Duke of Marlborough for the National Gallery. The *Art Journal* for this month is full of interest as regards the subjects treated, but the illustrations are most of them extremely poor. Orchardson's picture of "Napoleon on board the Bellerophon" has had all the life polished out of it in the process of making a steel engraving; and Mrs. Alfred Hunt's interesting account of Whitby is badly illustrated with some flat and spiritless views, apparently from photographs. Mr. J. S. Hodson's account of modern processes of automatic engraving promises to be of interest to the technical reader.

The *Theatre* has good photographs of Miss Jessie Bond as the Charity Girl in "The Sorcerer," and of Messrs. Hill and Penley in the "Private Secretary"; and among its varied and pleasant contents are—a critical study of "Beckett," the foys of the minor theatres in Paris, Mr. Irving's second American tour, and much information under the headings Our Musical Box, Our Play Box, and Our Omnibus Box.

The principal serials of the enterprising firm of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co., besides *The Magazine of Art*, noticed above, are—Cassell's Magazine, The Quiver, Cassell's Saturday Journal, Greater London, Royal Shakspeare, Familiar Wild Flowers, Book of Health, Old and New London, Illustrated Universal History, Popular Gardening, Picturesque Europe, Picturesque America, the Life and Words of Christ, by the Rev. Cunningham Geikie; Little Folks' Magazine, Cassell's Popular Educator, and the first part of Our Own Country.

Among Fashion Books received are—Le Follet, The Season, Ladies' Treasury, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, World of Fashion, Moniteur de la Mode, and Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion.

We have also to acknowledge London Society, The Argosy, the Month, Good Words, the Army and Navy Magazine, Household Words, St. Nicholas, the Red Dragon, Eastward Ho! the Antiquarian, Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Merry England, Irish Monthly, Leisure Hour, Book Lore, United Service Magazine, Fores's Sporting Notes and Sketches, Harper's Young People, the Illustrated Science Monthly, Technical Journal, Baptist Magazine, Aunt Judy's Magazine, and the Rosebud.

There was a quiet wedding last Saturday morning at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Mr. R. Seymour Stewart, son of the late Mr. and Lady Helen Stewart, being married to the only daughter of Colonel O'Hanlon, late of the Bengal Cavalry. The bride, who was not attended by any bridesmaids, was given away by Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant.

The returns of emigration from the United Kingdom during the last month show that 8434 emigrants of British origin left our shores in January, 1885, the number in January, 1884, having been 10,409. The emigrants to Australasia numbered 2752, those in January, 1884, having been 4466. To British North America the numbers were 233, as against 512 last year. As was the case in January, 1884, the English were the most numerous, being 6193, the Irish being 1363, and the Scotch 878.

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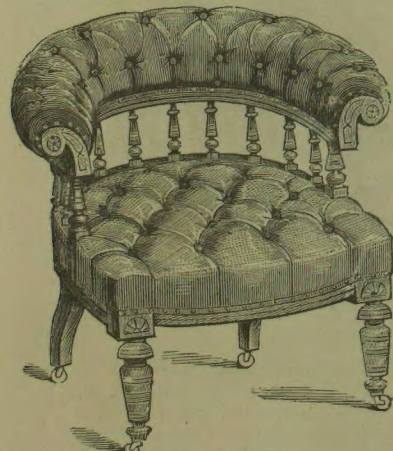
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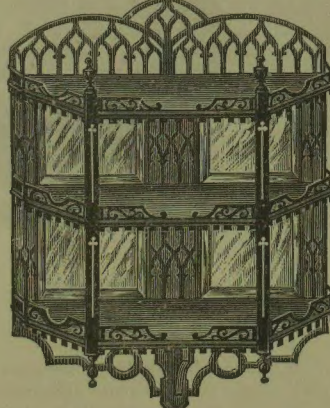
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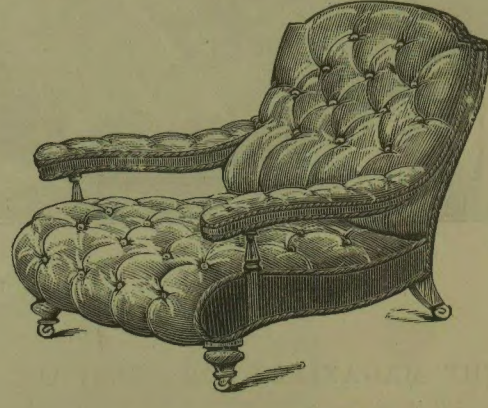
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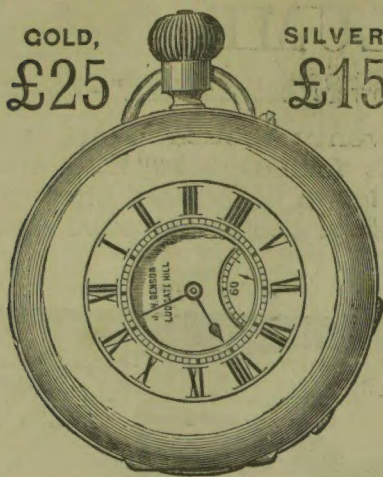
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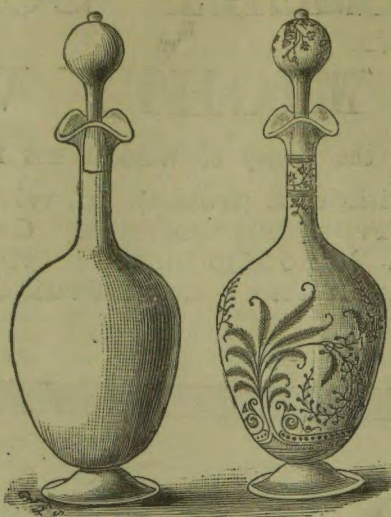


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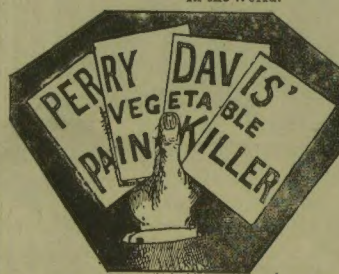
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